FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 146 *27 July 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reaction Continues to Zuhayr Muhsin Assassination A 1
PLO Statement [VOP] A 1
As-Sa'iqah Statement A 1
Palestinian-Lebanese Statement [VOP] A 2
Fatah Statement [VOP] A 2
Lebanese Nationalists Call General Strike Over Muhsin's Death [VOP] A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN Reports on Foreign Minister's Visit to Iran [24 Jul] C 1

EGYPT

As-Sadat Speaks on Anniversary of 23 July Revolution D 1
Ghali Says Egypt to Attend Nonalined Meetings in Havana D 12
Shim'on Peres Leaves Cairo for Home 26 Jul D 12
Somali President Barre Arrives in Alexandria D 13
AL-AHRAM Renews Call for Provisional Palestinian Government [24 Jul] D 13
Hasan Issues Statement on Assassination Attempt on Muhsin D 13
Foreign Ministry Thanks UNEF for Peacekeeping Role D 14

IRAQ

Attempted Coup Against Saddam Husayn Reported E 1
Funds Donated for Steadfastness of Southern Lebanon E 1
Briefs: Cooperation With Syria E 1

JORDAN

Syrian Prime Minister Al-Halabi Pays Brief Visit F 1
Talks With Badran, Departs F 1
Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Meets With King Husayn F 2

LEBANON

VOL Reports Incident Involving Zuhayr Muhsin's Brother G 1
VOL Reports Situation Tense in Beirut G 1
AL-BAYRAQ on Sarkis' Letter to President Carter [26 Jul] G 2
Palestinians Agree to Withdraw From South [Amman AR-RA'Y 27 Jul] G 2

SYRIA

Attempt on Zuhayr Muhsin's Life Denounced H 1
Prime Minister Al-Halabi Returns to Damascus From Jordan H 1
Arab League Secretary General Meets With Al-Asad H 2
Meeting With Khaddam H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B on Attack on PLO Official in France I 1

SUDAN

Economic Cooperation Minutes Signed With GDR 25 Jul I 1
Presidential Decree Replaces SSU Politburo Member I 1

TUNISIA

Fatah Central Committee Member Arrives 24 Jul I 2
Meeting With Fitouri I 2
Somali President Leaves After 24-Hour Stopover I 2

ISRAEL

UN Observers Take Up UNEF Positions in Sinai N 1
Burg Criticizes 'Balanced' U.S. Autonomy Position N 1
[Jerusalem POST 27 Jul]
Peres Returns From Egypt, Holds News Conference N 2
Knesset Approves National Service Amendment N 3
Minister Levi Returns From Refugee Conference N 3
Doctors Concerned Over Begin's Response to Treatment N 3
[HA'ARETZ 27 Jul]
Austrian Daily Carries Peres Interview at Socialist Meeting N 4
[ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 22 Jul]
MA'ARIV: Fundraising in West Bank Under PLO Sponsorship N 5
[25 Jul]
Construction of Samaria Road Stopped by Lack of Funds N 7
[MA'ARIV 19 Jul]

IRAN

Paper Says 'No Freedom While American Propagandists Remain' R 1
Zahedi Accused of Fomenting Trouble on Iraqi Border R 2
Paper Cites Speculation on Revolutionary Council Appointments R 3
Body Representing Bakhtiaris in Tehran Formed R 3
Tudeh Party Protests Government Inaction on Attacks on Party Offices R 4
[AYANDEGAN 24 Jul]
Newspaper Criticizes Government's Regional Policy R 5
Turkish Paper: 11 Zones in Northwest Under Kurdish Control R 5
INA Reports Threat by Marivan Islamic Council R 6
Khomeyni Envoy Solves 'Some' Problems at Hor Airbase R 6
Convicted Murderer Executed in Babol R 6
Tehran Reports Arak Police Officer Executed R 6

Political Coalition Presents Candidates for Assembly R 7
[AYANDEGAN 19 Jul]
KEYHAN Editor Quits in Protest Over Editorial Policy R 7
[AYANDEGAN 17 Jul]
AYANDEGAN Offices In Khorramshahr, Abadan Attacked R 8
Khuzestan Public Prosecutor Dismissed R 9
Tehran Reports Execution of Three Persons 26 Jul R 9
Three Narcotics Smugglers Executed R 9
INA: Arab Group Condemns Executions in Ahvaz R 9
Gendarmerie Make Substantial Arms Discoveries R 10
AMOL Major Executed for Two Killings R 10
Electricity Supply to Bushehr, Borazjan Cut Off R 10
Kermanshah Gendarmerie Chief Promises Punishment for Arsonists R 11
Suspected Forghan Group Members Arrested R 11
Naqadeh Detainees Released, Interviewed R 11

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

China, Pakistan Asked to Reduce Embassy Staffs S 1
Prime Minister Amin Lashes Out at UK, Iran S 2
[Kabul TIMES 2 Jul]

BANGLADESH

Agreement With PRC To Be Concluded on Goods Exchange S 4
Ordinance on Activity Prejudicial to Foodgrain Movement S 4
Briefs: Chinese Delegation Arrives S 4

INDIA

Desai Resigns; Charan Singh Asked To Form Government S 5
Singh Addresses Supporters S 5

PAKISTAN

President Haq Seeks Opinions on Electoral System S 6
Proposes General Elections S 8
Defense Minister Noted Growing Relations With DPRK S 8
Codefendants in Bhutto Case Executed 25 Jul S 8

REACTION CONTINUES TO ZUHAYR MUHSIN ASSASSINATION

PLO Statement

JN261846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] The PLO announces to our Palestinian masses and to the Arab masses the death of the brother struggler and heroic leader, the martyr Zuhayr Muhsin, PLO Executive Committee member, head of the Military Department and Secretary General of the As-Sa'iqah organization, who was assassinated at the treacherous hands of Israeli terrorism on his way back to the arena of struggle, after leading the Palestinian delegation to the OAU summit conference in Monrovia.

The PLO Executive Committee, which lost one of its most prominent strugglers today, pledges to our patient Palestinian people that the heroic martyr's blood will be a new source of impetus to our revolution as we march in our armed struggle on the path of dignity, which our people and their heroic fighters have chosen as their honorable fate and for which they are waging their struggle.

As it bids our martyr farewell, the PLO announces that Israeli terrorism, which is led against our people by the terrorist Menahem Begin, will not put a stop to our struggle. Rather, it will give this struggle a thrust in its march to dignity. The terrorist murderers who are implementing the treasonous Camp David treaty will not escape punishment.

As-Sa'iqah Statement

JN262211 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

["Text" of statement issued on 26 July by the Organization of the vanguards of the Popular Liberation War-the As-Sa'iqah forces on the death of Zuhayr Musin, As-Sa'iqah secretary general]

[Text] The General Command of the Organization of the Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War-the As-Sa'iqah forces announces the death of its secretary general, Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin, who died at about 1600 on 26 July 1979, due to the wounds he sustained as a result of the criminal assassination attempt undertaken by the Camp David parties while he was passing through Cannes in France on his way back from the OAU summit conference in Monrovia.

Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin was an outstanding example of the Palestinian leader and fighter. He gave his life for the cause. The fighters of the As-Sa'iqah forces, the fighters of our people and all free men and revolutionaries in our Arab homeland and in the world will lose by his death a leader of their struggle, and will feel the enormity of the loss sustained by the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement as a result.

We promise you, hero and comrade, that we will uphold the pledge, continue to be loyal to the mission, hold to our revolutionary arms and continue the struggle until the great goals for which you gave your life are achieved.

Long live Palestine, Arab and free. Glory and eternity to our revolutionary fighters. From God we come and unto Him we return.

Palestinian-Lebanese Statement

JN270704 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 27 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Command held an emergency meeting last night under the brother leader Abu 'Ammar after which it issued a statement mourning martyr Zuhayr Muhsin. The statement says:

The criminal attack which led to the loss of our great martyr is part of the imperialist-Zionist-capitulatory plan against the leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces to carry out the conspiratorial steps drawn up at Camp David.

The statement adds: The crime took place at the very time when the Zionist enemy and the Camp David partners are carrying out their savage terrorist acts against our people in the towns and villages of southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps, and implementing the autonomy plan.

The statement concludes: The shedding of innocent blood will only make our Arab people more determined to continue the struggle on the path of liberation and the return to the homeland.

Fatah Statement

JN270705 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 27 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah movement yesterday issued a statement in which it eulogized hero martyr Zuhayr Muhsin, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Military Department. The statement condemns the terrorist acts planned by the office of terrorist Menahem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, and carried out by Israeli intelligence.

The statement warns that such terrorist operations will only result in more steadfast struggle by our people against terrorism, occupation and imperialism led by the United States, which encourages terrorism and occupation and blesses the war of annihilation launched by Israel against our Palestinian people, leaders and strugglers.

LEBANESE NATIONALISTS CALL GENERAL STRIKE OVER MUHSIN'S DEATH

JN270706 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 27 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The Lebanese nationalist movement and the Patriotic Front have called upon the masses of the Lebanese people to declare a general strike tomorrow, Saturday, in Beirut and other Lebanese areas in denunciation of the assassination crime, in expression of absolute steadfastness against the imperialist-Zionist challenge and in affirmation of the resolve to continue on the line of defending the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon's unity and Arabism.

The statement says: The general strike should serve as an overwhelming demonstration of our masses' determination to continue the solidarity between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in order to achieve the common aims.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAN

ID261317 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 9 LD

[Najib 'Abd al-Hadi report]

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's visit to Tehran in response to an invitation by Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi has opened doors that until recently were closed between the Islamic Revolution there and the Arab countries, particularly the neighboring Gulf countries. The visit and what it has led and will lead to is considered an encouraging initiative by Kuwait, which the Arab countries concerned must follow as Tehran no longer has any barriers, obstacles or reservations toward any Arab country.

The subject to which the Iranian and Kuwaiti side probably devoted greatest attention was the tense situation between Tehran and Baghdad, and the statements on the status of Bahrain attributed to some of the Iranian religious leaders. In his talks, Sabah al-Ahmad concentrated on these two subjects, and was able to perceive the true intentions of the Iranian Revolutionary Government. Put briefly, the revolution has no territorial ambitions in Bahrain. The statements made by one of the "ayatollahs" are not binding on the revolutionary government and do not represent an official view.

According to a certain view in Iran the influential religious leaders have distributed roles among themselves and the statements they make are agreed upon in advance. But this view remains a matter of speculation and interpretation which might be right or wrong. The official Iranian view is more than clear and not lacking in boldness. Many of the issues that were ambiguous before Sabah al-Ahmad's visit have been clarified, as the visit has removed many of the question marks that have been outstanding since the Islamic revolution's victory and the shah's departure.

With regard to the tense situation between Tehran and Baghdad, the Iranian officials told Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad that there is Palestinian mediation to remove the "discord" between the two neighboring capitals, and that this mediation has made considerable progress. They said that although Tehran did not believe that the matter calls for mediation, it responded and encouraged it in an attempt to remove tension in the relations between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made it clear to the Iranian officials that Kuwait and the rest of the Gulf countries have a primary interest in their relations with Iraq as well as with Iran, and that efforts are now being concentrated on removing all obstacles between the Arab countries in the region and the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Kuwait was frank in expounding its political views on present and future political conditions in the region. It told the Iranian revolutionary government that its relations with the regime of the former shah were good, but that in no way this means that it is hostile to the revolution. Relations between regimes and countries must be "good" and, proceeding from this internationally accepted custom, Kuwait does not see that its relationship with the Iranian revolution detracts from any of the principles which it believes in and is guided by. What applies to Kuwait applies to the rest of the countries in the region in particular and all the Arab countries in general. The frankness and clarity of Sabah al-Ahmad probably contributed substantially to success of the visit, which has been described as an Arab visit in which Sabah al-Ahmad represented the entire Arab viewpoint.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF 23 JULY REVOLUTION

NC262114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2016 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at Alexandria University on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the 23 July revolution--live]

[Text] My brothers and sisters, my sons and daughters: We meet every year on this day. This year in particular I bring you three greetings. The first greeting is on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of your glorious revolution. This university was the first to come out in support of this revolution and bless it. The second greeting is due because this day and this anniversary this year falls during the month of Ramadan, the month of the Koran, the dearest days of the year to us all. The third greeting is for peace--the peace which has been achieved and established on the basis of justice, the basis of dignity, and the basis of honor.

I bring you these three greetings on this occasion. I wish to present to you a report on what has been accomplished since our meeting here last year on 26 July 1978. I hope this report will put before us road signs for the next year and the years to come. I also hope this will become a tradition in which we will review what we have accomplished and look to the future to what must be accomplished.

As you will remember, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, we met here last year, and the keynote of my speech was the issue of the conflict between us and Israel.

As you will remember, at the end of 'Id al-Adha last year I traveled to Camp David where we held a tripartite meeting among the delegations of Egypt, the United States and Israel. I had meetings with President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. After hard and tedious work lasting more than 12 days, we were able to reach an agreement consisting of two documents. The Camp David agreements consist of two documents. The first document pertains to the relationship between Egypt and Israel. The second document essentially pertains to the start of a solution of the Palestinian problem, which we agreed constituted the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Without a solution to this problem we cannot achieve comprehensive peace in the area.

On the basis of their actual provisions, these two agreements were identified as a framework--a framework regulating the manner in which we can approach the Palestinian problem in order to solve it as the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is also the framework through which we are to work to solve the problem between Egypt and Israel as part of the comprehensive solution stipulated in the Camp David document on solving the Palestinian problem.

As you have heard and know, the Arab rulers regrettably did not wait for me to return to Egypt from Camp David. They did not even take time to read what we had been able to achieve. They did not read it. They did not even wait until I arrived here. It has been my custom, as you know, to send the vice president to them whenever a new situation arises in order to convey to them all the details and everything we agreed upon and to provide all clarifications.

This time, it seems my 1977 initiative of visiting Jerusalem had provoked something I could never have imagined in the hearts of many of the Arab rulers. We cannot describe their reaction. As I told you, when we achieved the Camp David agreement, they did not wait to read it or until I returned, but began attacking it.

I made a trip to Monrovia last week. You heard that during my conversation with an African president--the president of Nigeria to be precise--he asked me a question, saying: An Arab official met with me and told me that the October War was nothing other than an operation agreed upon between Egypt and the United States.

It is regrettable that the Arabs have stooped so low. This prompted me, as you have heard and learned, to depart from the prepared speech in order to answer the allegations they tried to convey to the African community.

In Arab society, we know each other, and we know that emotionalism, convulsions, preservation of the seats of power and ignorance constitute things we try to keep within the Arab circle and contain. We do this in our eagerness to safeguard the status the Arab nation achieved after the October War and after the world made it the sixth power in today's world.

We constantly try to contain this, but regrettably some rulers cannot help but distort everything. I was astonished, as I told you, because the reason behind all of this is something I never expected--an operation of hatred and bitterness toward Egypt and against Egypt's success. I could never have imagined it would reach such an extent.

Egypt's success is essentially a success for every Arab. Egypt's strength is a strength for every Arab. This is how things should be, and this is what we are doing in Egypt. This was also what the Arab leaders did when they stood by our side during the glorious October War.

I will never forget the late King Faysal. He used to telephone me every evening. I did not notify him of the date of the battle, but I told him that we were embarking on a battle and that he should play his role. He asked me to explain what role I expected him to play. I refused and told him that he should play the role which he saw commensurate with that historic turning point. I told him that it would be illogical for that battle to take place without him playing his role in it.

He kept his word and shouldered his responsibility. As you know, he used to contact me every evening. I remember very well that one evening he contacted me on the same day on which U.S. intervention in favor of Israel had been proved--3 days before I agreed to a cease-fire. I remember very well that he, may God have mercy on his soul, contacted me. When I notified him that the United States had intervened in favor of Israel and that I was going to announce that the next morning, he began to prepare himself.

The result was the Arab decision to use oil as a weapon in the battle. This decision had a very great effect on our battle, in addition to our military battle. The entry of oil on our side showed that the Arab nation was one man and one will and that all the Arab nation's weapons could be deployed for the sake of the united Arab nation's battle.

This happened on the part of the late King Faysal, may God have mercy on his soul. This also happened on the part of the late amir of Kuwait, may God have mercy on his soul. He contacted me. I will not forget. He contacted me, but his voice could not be heard because he was weeping. He could not speak because no one had imagined [sentence left incomplete]. Regrettably, the defeatist calls had created an ugly defeatist spirit among the Arabs. The amir of Kuwait was speaking to me while his voice was drowned with weeping to congratulate me on the battle. He also used to inquire nightly about the battle, which Israel had described as an earthquake.

I have mentioned all this to show how things have ended in an Arab official telling the Nigerian head of state that the battle was an agreed-upon plan to create a balance between the Arab position and Israel's position. The victory which the Arab nation achieved following the bitterness, division and defeat--some Arabs have not hesitated to describe it as an agreed-upon plan. Is there anything lower than this?

I had to speak out in Monrovia, but I could not tell all the facts. The fact is that there is a campaign of hatred and bitterness by the leaders in the Arab nation. Naturally I mean the rejection front. We all know the rejection front. It is not new in Iraq, Syria, Libya or in Algeria at the time of the late President Boumediene. The new Algerian president is seeking to pursue the same policy. This is not strange and it is not new. What is really new, as far as we here in Egypt are concerned, is that states such as Saudi Arabia, for example, are leading such campaigns of abuse and hatred. It led the campaign at a time when our hands were constantly tied during and after the battle. There was absolutely nothing to justify this except latent hatred which found the moment for its eruption. Why? I ask why?

Are we in disagreement with the Arabs and Saudi Arabia over the issue? Never. You heard my statements in Monrovia. They said that the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict. They said this in Baghdad and behind the scenes. I declared this in the Knesset to the Israeli people and the whole world. They called for the restoration of Arab territory behind the scenes. I declared this in the Knesset and to the whole world, and I have said this many times more than what they said behind the scenes.

I stood in the Knesset and told the Israeli people: If you want to find moral justification for the establishment of your state, you must also find justification for the establishment of the Palestinian people's state. I declared this inside the Knesset and directly to the people of Israel. Where is the disagreement?

Is it true--as it was said in Monrovia--that Egypt speaks for the Palestinians and assumes, on its own, responsibility for the Palestinian question in the absence of the Palestinians? Never. This is a lie. I repeat what I said before: They did not wait to read about what happened at Camp David. The only thing we agreed upon at Camp David concerning the Palestinian question, which is the core of the conflict, was that we would prepare the Palestinians for autonomy; a complete Palestinian administration would be set up including a Palestinian police force, the Israeli military government would be abolished immediately upon the establishment of Palestinian government; the Israeli civilian government would be immediately abolished together with the military government; the Israeli forces would withdraw to security points; the Palestinians would form their own police force and their sons would be released from Israeli prisons and detention camps to join their families. All this will take place over a 5-year interim period. Two years before this period expires we will sit together with the Palestinians in order that they may determine and choose their future.

This is all we agreed upon at Camp David regarding the Palestinians. We cannot claim and cannot speak for the Palestinians in their absence. Even in their presence it is the Palestinians who will speak for themselves. We will not speak for anyone. You heard me say that. I asked that this be included in the Monrovian conference's minutes; namely, that I agreed with President Carter and Begin at Camp David that neither the United States, Israel, Egypt nor Jordan, if it joins the talks, have the right to determine the future of the Palestinian people in their absence. The ones to determine the Palestinian people's future will be the Palestinians themselves.

You have heard me say this, and I have said it many times before. I asked for its inclusion in the minutes of the Monrovian conference to refute the misleading attempts and stupidities and, as I have told you, the distortions about the best thing on which the Arab nation prides itself. Because of the October battle, which took place here on the canal, the Arab nation will enter modern history as a great power in this world. Regrettably, everything involving them is open to distortion.

When I say this, what I really mean is that we must be careful in the future. We will not be able to deal with people who have such a mentality. We reject distortion; nor do we accept that the criteria should be wealth, the dollar, or gold. The values of this people have always been more lasting, stronger, and more solid than all the gold and dollars in the world. Our Arab brothers must realize this. What happened after Camp David and the decision of our Arab brothers to break off their relations with Egypt a few days after the Egyptian people expressed their opinion in support of peace--41 million Egyptians supported peace in the referendum and 5,000 were against--and their attempt to make feeble statements saying that there is nothing between them and the Egyptian people, and that the Egyptian leadership is to blame, and that they care for the Egyptian people--all this demands study on our part. We do not beg them for our Arab affiliation. Our Arab affiliation is more noble than any one of them. The mother of all Arabs, Hagar, was Egyptian, she gave birth to Isma'il and was married to Araham. The mother of all of them was Egyptian. We do not fabricate our Arab affiliation. But at the same time they must know how to deal with Egypt.

They thought that if they broke off their relations, Egypt would be isolated. What is the result? Who was isolated and who was paralyzed in its action? As you can see and experience, Egypt raised the flag over Al-'Arish last May. Al-'Arish is the capital of Sinai. Al-'Arish is at a point at the end of Sinai. Indeed, whoever sees Al-'Arish on the coast finds that it is at the end of Sinai. The raising of the flag over Al-'Arish heralded a new phase. On the same day and at the very moment when the Egyptian flag was being raised over Al-'Arish, the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States were sitting in Beersheba to discuss Palestinian autonomy.

As you have heard, the second phase was completed yesterday. By the end of this year we will get back 75 percent of Sinai, God willing. This includes the oilfields, gasfields, minerals, land and water and everything else. This will take place by the end of this year.

At home we are building solid democracy. There is no police state in Egypt as there are in all parts of the Arab homeland. We can say this boldly and frankly and with no mistake.

No police state exists in Egypt. There is freedom and democracy. We amend the constitution in order to make it provide for full party democracy in implementation of the principle of shura [consultation] in Islam, and make it provide 100 percent safety for the Egyptian citizen's freedom, dignity and security. What Arab citizen in any Arab state enjoys such security? We are supposed bo be isolated by them. All this is happening. We are holding autonomy talks. We raised the flag over Al-'Arish. As for Sinai, 75 percent will be returned to Egypt. The whole process is moving ahead. At home there is building and reorganization and the building of prosperity for every citizen and provision of security and safety to every citizen.

What is happening there among those who have tried to isolate Egypt? In Iraq, you have heard about the recent coup in which Saddam Husayn took over power from Al-Bakr. They have always been in agreement. There was no need for this at all. Everyone in the world knew that power was in the hands of Saddam Husayn and not in the hands of Al-Bakr. But this happened. Iraq has a battle with Iran, a battle with the Shi'ites, and a battle with the Kurds.

You all have heard what is happening in Syria--the Aleppo operation and the massacre of the 'Alawite officers by the Sunnites. Perhaps you do not know that the number of detainees after the Aleppo battle and the explosions has reached 20,000 in Syria. The parliament in Syria has issued the strangest law. It gives the government the right to detain people without investigation. Why was it necessary for the parliament to do that? A police state exists. No. They passed this law in parliament. There are 20,000 detainees. We have all heard about liquidations at Al-Mazzah. Every Syrian is shadowed by another Syrian. We have all heard about explosions and assassinations, and what is being done in Lebanon by the Syrian forces. This is one member of the front championing the Arab cause.

As for Libya, you know that the Libyan leader visited all the Arab states to complain that Egypt was going to attack him.

We are rebuilding in our country. We are building democracy and working for the dignity of man.

He issued a strange law and even made the radio broadcast it. The law says that whoever opposes the colonel in Libya will be sentenced to death without trial. This was broadcast by the radio. These are the ones who want to isolate Egypt.

As for Algeria and Morocco, the battle is going on between them. As you know, Morocco has joined the recent front. The alliance took place as a result of two things: Either through bribery or through courtesy toward Saudi Arabia. Those who broke off their relations with us did so either because of bribery or out of courtesy. Morocco joined. This was not enough for Algeria to stop its support of the POLISARIO. Libya and Algeria provided planes for the POLISARIO. Of course, the planes nominally went to the POLISARIO, but there was nothing like this. The POLISARIO cannot train a jet pilot. Libya and Algeria have gone against Morocco with planes. Are not those the states which want to isolate us?

As for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, Iran is causing them the greatest fear. This is continuing to the point that a week ago they were saying that a tanker would be hijacked at the Hormuz Strait, etc, and the Gulf got terrified.

Since the outbreak of the Iranian revolution and Khomeyni's statement referring to families which possess wealth in their countries like the shah's family--he was referring to the Gulf states--they have been in constant fear. This is apart from Iraq, of course, which wants to become the leader of the Gulf in order to occupy the place of Iran or the place of the shah. Saudi Arabia blesses this effort, and a Saudi-Iraqi axis was established. Where will they get to? All these axes are built on sand--like the axis which existed between King Husayn and the Palestinians and the axis established between Syria and Iraq. When we look today we will find that the parties to these axes vilify each other and all of them are engaged in battles with each other.

Egypt, which lies in the middle of the Arab world and the Middle East, is growing daily and is building the landmarks of prosperity and security and safety for every citizen in Egypt. Egypt is building and making accomplishments, and the whole world is responding.

That was a picture of the people who were bribed or who, out of courtesy to others, severed their relations with Egypt. I say that this situation requires a careful examination by us, because it is about time for them to know exactly who Egypt is and who they are. I have said we will see what they can do without Egypt and what Egypt can do without them. This was about Camp David, which was the first event following my meeting with you last year.

Camp David was followed by a decision that I consider very important. This is the decision giving the governors the power of the president of the republic. This means that we will start rebuilding and that the autocratic centralized government that existed in Cairo for 7,000 years, from the days of the pharohs up to the date this decision was issued, has ended.

This is because this used to conceal everything. It is illogical when a problem arises in a school in Qina or Alexandria to wait for the minister in Cairo to solve it. This is what used to happen. It was not just the problem of a school, but they used to refer to Cairo for everything. All this has ended. Why? Because we want to proceed with all our strength and potential in order to make up for what we have missed. Our people will no longer accept it if we show laziness or are slow because their problems are serious and urgent. Foremost among these problems are the food security problem, the housing problem, the problem of the infrastructure of the society and planning for the period up to the year 2,000.

I consider this decision, which I issued on 1 January 1979, no less serious than any revolution we have carried out, because it means a great deal and is the first such decision in Egypt's history.

Afterward, as you know, we signed the peace treaty on 26 March. We were supposed to sign the treaty 3 months after Camp David; that is, in December 1978. We could not do that. We were able to sign it on 26 March of this year. As I have said, the treaty was followed by other achievements. We will wait for the end of the year for more achievements, God willing, as I told you.

Meanwhile, the prime minister in the new Cabinet is now carrying out a complete scientific study to deal with the problems we are facing, foremost of which are food, housing, the infrastructure and others. A scientific study is underway, and all Western Europe and the United States are fully cooperating to give a strong impetus to this building, which aims at the prosperity of the Egyptian citizen in the land of Egypt.

Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, as I have told you, now that we have signed the peace treaty we have no excuse at all. The people are experiencing problems--acute problems. We have no excuse at all. Some time might elapse, as I have said, but it will not elapse in vain, because the prime minister is interested in presenting scientific solutions in language the whole world understands. As soon as these studies are completed--God willing, they will be completed soon--we will announce them to the people so that the purpose of our debates will be the reconstruction of Egypt from top to bottom.

Our preoccupations in this coming year are completely different from those of the preceding years. The peace treaty was signed this year. The people have made their decision on peace and on the nine principles that are to be applied in our reconstruction. Therefore, we must set out to apply these nine principles, having as our primary aim the security, dignity freedom and prosperity of the citizens.

This being the case, what must preoccupy us this year and in coming years is how we can accomplish sound achievements in order to tackle all the problems we are facing, bearing in mind that the entire Western world supports us and expresses this support through all kinds of aid.

As soon as Dr Mustafa Khalil completes working out the program, the targets and the projects, they will be submitted to you. You will then see that their implementation has begun. As I have said, the Western world and the United States are all interacting with us so that we may be able to make up for some of what we have missed.

The slogans no longer occupy us, as is happening around us in the Arab world; nor do the altercations or defeatism occupy us. All of this has ended. Therefore, I say and demand: Let us think quietly [words indistinct] and what our future relations with our brothers will be in order that everything may be clear.

Regrettably, the aim of what they did was to strike at the Egyptian people and starve them to overthrow the regime. Certainly, this is childish talk. They borrowed the old slogans of imperialism; that is, they want to infiltrate the Egyptian people to work against their leadership. This is nonsense to which we give no value or consideration. What I give value and consideration to is: On what basis will our relations with our Arab brothers be established again, because the previous basis is rejected 100 percent. We reject the basis that the future of Egypt should be determined by a child in Libya, a bloody person in Iraq, an 'Alawite Ba'thist in Syria or a Palestinian struggler who dies leaving behind $100 million.

We refuse to have these people determine the future of Egypt. This is what they want, but we regret it. Egypt's future will be determined only by the sons of Egypt over the land of Egypt. [applause] They got used to this. They got used to having others determine their own fate. However, we in Egypt have been accustomed since the 23 July revolution to the fact that Egypt's will, force and decision stem from Egypt.

This does not mean that we deny any of our brothers anything they ask for, but let us work out the basis of future dealing with them. We should be prepared, because we will have no time for them in the coming battle. In the coming battle we want to embark on reconstruction from the widest doors in order to tackle our problems of food, housing and the infrastructure, which has been sabotaged as a result of the attrition that took place during the past 30 years.

Our meeting this year, on this particular day in these blessed days of Ramadan, is really a new staging point. We have gotten rid of the burden which--in terms of psychology and nerves--used to completely paralyze our movement. This is because when part of our territory was occupied it was impossible for us to devote ourselves to rebuilding our country. Today we are rid of this burden. This does not mean that there will be no more problems. Problems will continue to arise such as the present one regarding the UN Emergency Forces and the observers. The Soviet Union said that it would use the veto if the UN secretary general requested the renewal of the UN Emergency Forces for another 6 months beginning 24 July. The mandate of the UN Emergency Forces, which was extended to 9 months, expired on 24 July. It was necessary for the UN secretary general to request the Security Council to extend the mandate for another 6 months of the year. The Soviet Union intended to use the veto against any renewal. This is a strange thing. Those to whom this is a matter of concern--to us in Sinai and Israel on the land of Israel--agree that the UN Emergency Forces should stay for another period. Why should the Soviet Union be angry? It is angry because it did not participate in the settlement. This is a position which really makes us ask: Did the Soviet Union intend to use the veto so that Israel would not withdraw from three-quarters of Sinai at the end of this year and then to the international borders 2 years after that? It is a strange attitude. Why should the Soviet Union be bothered? I, the owner of the land in Sinai, and Israel, the owner of the land in Israel, have agreed that the international borders are the borders between us. We have also agreed that the UN forces be deployed on the international borders.

A question arises here. If, in 1972, while we were in a state of defeat, I had agreed with Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin's views that I meet with Golda Meir in Tashkent, and if an agreement had resulted from that meeting at a time when I was defeated, if I had agreed to meet with Golda Meir, it would have been an admission of defeat merely by agreeing to meet her.

I did not go to Jerusalem until after the October War and after the Arab nation, not only Egypt, had restored its dignity, will and glory and became the sixth world power. I ask you: If I had accepted Kosygin's offer and met with Golda Meir in Tashkent in 1972 and ratified an agreement, would not such an agreement have been one of surrender since at the time we were in a state of defeat? What would be the attitude of the Soviet Union? Would it refuse to renew the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces? Or, in view of the Tashkent meeting, would it agree? It would have been a false operation and one of deception. What lies behind the question is that the Soviet Union is involved with its agents--Syria, Iraq and Libya--who asked it to use the veto. Last year Israel attacked Lebanon and occupied a third of Lebanon in 2 days.

At that time I was in 24-hour contact with the U.S. President. The U.S. President immediately presented a U.S. resolution to the Security Council calling for Israel's withdrawal and the formation of an emergency force in 24 hours. The Security Council, with the exception of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, approved the resolution.

The Soviet Union abstained and made Czechoslovakia abstain. Well, today I ask our brothers who are protected by the Soviet Union: What does this mean? What is the meaning of the Soviet Union's abstention on the resolution in front of the world and at the Security Council? Simply, it meant that it did not want Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon. Why? It is because the U.S. President presented the resolution, whereas the Soviet Union is the protector of the new progressive Arab nation.

Regrettably, we were informed that the Soviet Union was going to use the veto. I was first inclined to let it use the veto and expose it before the world. You use the veto because we and Israel had agreed on Israeli withdrawal to the international border and on sovling the Palestinian issue. This is what it means. You want to use the veto because of this. All right, use the veto.

Despite this, I let the spirit of Egypt prevail. The Soviet Union wanted to save face with Syria, Libya and Iraq. The Soviet Union missed the boat and wanted to do something. Well, Egypt is great, and we forgive when we can. We are capable, thank God. Therefore, I said I have no objection if the Soviet Union agrees to observers to replace the emergency force.

I met with the vice president and prime minister and talked. We said we would give the Soviet Union the opportunity to save face.

This is the cause of the current problem. Israel is adamant and says: It is either the emergency force or we will not agree to the observers, because Israel has a sensitivity toward the UN secretary general and the United Nations. I was asked about this, and when you ask me, I tell you, as you heard me say, this is a question which must end in our agreement, because this is a peripheral issue in relation to the big peace process, which was begun and is progressing. There is no way of stopping it again.

We shall find a solution, God willing, to the method, which will still Israel's fears and will not hinder the peace process. The current problem does not actually hinder this process. The second stage in the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal took place yesterday. The Egyptian flag was raised on cherished parts of southern Sinai. The withdrawal will continue and the Egyptian flag will be raised over three-quarters of Sinai by the end of this year. Two years later, we will return to the international border.

What I want to say is that all these issues have become a second priority and that rebuilding, establishing prosperity, building a sound economy and democracy and insuring man's dignity are priority number one.

I was very happy when I heard our friend, the president of Alexandria University, speaking. Two days ago he sent me a study on the rebuilding of man. I has asked you for this study last year. Two days ago, I received the first parts of this study. I could not read them because I want to read them carefully.

I have not yet found the time to read them, because I received them only 2 days ago. However, what I heard from him about the university's efforts for the society and for the future is of profound importance [words indistinct].

The years of suffering ended this year with the signing of the peace agreement. We have begun to reap the fruits of long suffering. This suffering did not start with the outbreak of our revolution in 1952. It started 2,000 years before our revolution.

You all know that before the outbreak of our revolution on 23 July 1952, Egypt was ruled by foreigners for 2,000 continuous years.

Today we transcend all this suffering, and we stand at the starting point. Our priorities are the building of democracy, peace and progress. These are the priorities. As for other things, after the long suffering, with God's help, we have been able to return to our values and principles and to honor this holy soil on which we live. We have been able to behave in the way that has made Egypt admired by the whole world.

If this has caused others to become rancorous and jealous, we have not done it on purpose. We do what we do inspired by our soil and values. Egypt has returned to its values. That is all. There is no chance that what happened in the past will happen again in Egypt. Henceforth, Egypt will always remain one will and one man and one decision for the sake of rebuilding and for the sake of building the Egyptian family on the bases and values we all accept and with an Egyptian decision that belongs to all of us.

In every university, there is this decision. In every field, there is this decision. In every factory, there is this decision. In every establishment, there is this decision. It is this that we want to organize so that it may express itself with a unanimous will.

What we want for Egypt, how we want to build Egypt and how much we will offer in order to rebuild Egypt, not only for our children, but also for the coming generations, who will receive the trust, God willing--these are the urgent tasks awaiting us and which will remain our tasks in the coming years, God willing.

I want to explain to you some features. As you have heard, we must confront the first problem, the food problem. We have the resources for solving this problem. God Almighty has granted us the land, good weather and water.

As we all know, more than 96 percent of our land is uninhabited. The areas which can be cultivated from among this 96 percent of the land are measured in millions of feddans. This is not mere talk. For the first time our desert institute has issues its studies and explaining the opportunities available. The Land Reclamation Ministry is working.

Naturally, you have heard about my visits to the new valley or to the south near Aswan, where the Nasir Lake is and to As-Salihiyah and Sinai. There are millions of feddans and millions of cubic meters of the sweet waters of the Nile. We are throwing this water in the Mediterranean, and all we have to do is to transfer it to the new land.

Therefore, as I said, we must confront the food problem no matter how big it is. Perhaps you have learned from your brothers who are cooperating with the executive power or with some ministries about the projects which have been completed in the past 3 years. Millions of chickens and eggs have been produced, but no one has felt this. Why? Our production increased by millions last year and this year. Why has this not been felt? Because our population is increasing by 1 million every 10 months, not every year. For this reason we are still suffering, despite the increase in production and the projects that have been established in the past 3 years and which you have read about.

Therefore, I say we must confront the problem seriously so that the people will really feel that the food is available at prices they can afford and which do not constitute a burden to them. As I said, there is no excuse for us. We have all the basic elements, and we do not have to import them from outside.

The same thing applies to the housing problem and to the new town and communities. I want to put forward to you a hope or a dream which I hope you and the executive power will also work to implement. It is that in the coming 5 years the college of agriculture will be moved there to the new land and to the new communities and that there will be buildings for the colleges and for professors and students.

We must build communities on the western coast. I believe that Al-'Amiriyah town, which will be connected with Burj al-'Arab, will accomodate more than 1 million people. There is good agricultural land there, and there is water and everything. I believe our solutions must be very ambitious, because our population is increasing by 1 million every 10 months. Our achievements will not show up unless we carry out ambitious projects that will more than compensate for our annual population increase.

Another thing I would like to draw attention to is something which I agreed upon with the prime minister. It is the taxes. The tax system must be reexamined and the system of direct taxation fundamentally changed. We must clearly admit that many sectors of the people who make big profits do not pay taxes. The one who bears the burden of the taxes is the person who earns his salary from the state or the public sector. We must make a completely new start.

The other matter is that of Bank Nasir. I initiated the project immediately following the death of 'Abd an-Nasir when I found out that he had left donations amounting to 2 million pounds in the bank. We then established the Bank Nasir. I am very happy. While watching television today I heard that those classes deprived of insurance have found that this bank will provide them with allowances. This is a basic aspect of the philosophy of our system. Every citizen in the country must be covered by the social insurance in the event of sickness, disability, old age and death. Thankfully the minister of social affairs has performed her role. I hope this year will not end before all citizens in Egypt, including the fishermen, who have been neglected and who received no benefits at the age of 65, will be covered. All fishermen above 65 years of age will now receive a pension. This must apply to all citizens--male and female--throughout Egypt. I regard this as a basic part of the philosophy of this system. Every citizen must be insured.

I have told the prime minister that if necessary a special tax must be imposed on big gains and big capital so that every citizen may benefit from state care in times of sickness, old age, disability and death. All these landmarks are being scientifically studied by the prime minister together with the tax bill. I estimate that with the new direct taxation income will increase considerably.

Before the end of this year we will take over our oilfields in Sinai. By the middle of 1980, God willing, the canal will bring $1 billion instead of $560 million. Oil will provide us the same amount the same year. Through our efforts, sweat and work, factories are being built in every field. The prime minister will put you in the picture. If I were asked about the picture I would say that it is more than a bright one, but it requires effort, sweat and patience. The achievements are continuing. It will not stop, but will inevitably increase.

I thank God for achieving progress not only annually but daily. Every day is better than the previous one. Every year is better than the previous one. God willing, I hope that by the end of the next 5 years all these problems will be solved through an ambitious effort that will lay down plans for the year 2000. Our planning must be for up to the year 2000. What will be accomplished after 5 years will be the first nucleus for the solid foundation in which the problems of our people will be solved.

Our people will always be proud of you as pioneers of science and construction not only in Egypt, but in every part of the Arab and African land and to everyone asking Egypt's assistance. Egypt will be proud of you. Our building will rise high through the efforts of all of us and through our decision, freedom, security and will. God's peace and mercy be with you.

GHALI SAYS EGYPT TO ATTEND NONALINED MEETINGS IN HAVANA

NC261555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt will take part in the summit and foreign ministers meetings of the nonalined states in Havana. He added that Egypt will defend and preserve the nonalined movement against any deviations that may threaten it. Egypt will seek to consolidate the movement to confront the challenges of the last quarter of the 20th century. The Egyptian delegation will be formed in the next few days.

Egypt will send an envoy to India to outline the Egyptian view to the Indian officials. Egypt will also send a message to Cuba and the nonalined conference secretariat regarding the latest statements.

SHIM'ON PERES LEAVES CAIRO FOR HOME 26 JUL

NC261413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1358 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 July--Shim'on Peres, leader of the opposition Israeli Labor Party, left Cairo this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he met with President Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria.

Peres also had talks with Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA

NC262251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 26 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Alexandria from Cairo this evening.

Tomorrow, the Somali president will perform Friday prayers together with President as-Sadat. After the prayers, talks will start between the two presidents.

AL-AHRAM RENEWS CALL FOR PROVISIONAL PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT

ID261037 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Jul 79 p 7 ID

[Editorial: "Renewing the Call for a Palestinian Government"]

[Text] If Egypt is trying to put the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict--the Palestinian problem--on the right course in order to reach a solution satisfactory to Palestinian and Arab aspirations, it is doing so out of a sense of national obligation, for whose sake it has fought and offered blood and money.

Egypt has never claimed for itself the right of guardianship over the Palestinian brothers or to represent the Palestinian people. What Egypt is trying to do is to pave the way for positive Palestinian struggle and remove the many obstacles and difficulties blocking this path, beginning by obtaining for the Palestinians; first, a legal framework within which they can rule themselves; and, second, liberation for them from the Israeli administration as a necessary step for

So that this path can be secured Egypt has called in the past and calls again today for the setting up of a provisional Palestinian government with international status.

Forming such a government is not a new invention or a novelty. Rather it is a revolutionary tradition that has been pursued by all liberation movements as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the colonialist circles and preparing themselves to exercise authority with all the requisite administrative and executive trappings.

The question now is: Are the Palestinian organizations really serious about having their own state and their own permanent government? Or, have the counterbids of those who exploit these organizations, and who tempt them with money, made them lose sight of the correct path they must follow?

This question should be of interest to every Palestinian.

HASAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON MUHSIN

NC260749 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan has stated that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has followed with concern and regret the news of the attack on Zuhayr Muhsin, the leader of the As-Sa'iqah organization and the head of the PLO military wing.

Mansur Hasan added that Egypt's principled and firm position is to condemn terrorism in all its forms. In the past, Egypt has repeatedly asked the various Palestinian groups to settle their disputes and end the bloodshed among them, which in recent years has claimed the lives of a large number of the Palestinian revolution's best sons, who have been assassinated in various European capitals, in Lebanon and in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mansur Hasan said: Egypt has always affirmed that the first step toward solving the Palestinian problem is the unification of the conflicting Palestinian organizations, which have fallen victim to some states whose internal conditions prompt them to exploit these organizations, cause conflicts among them, and use them to achieve narrow, regional aims that totally contradict the Palestinian people's interests and legitimate aims.

Mansur Hasan said: Egypt's commitment, which it has constantly announced, is that it is working for a solution to the Palestinian problem that would realize the Palestinian people's legitimate aims and their right to self-determination. President as-Sadat affirmed this position openly before the world in his speech at the African summit conference in Monrovia last week. The president said that his historic initiative has led to the liberation of Arab Sinai and to the intensive negotiations that are currently taking place to end the sufferings of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and establish the bases for enabling the Palestinian people to decide their future for themselves.

FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS UNEF FOR PEACEKEEPING ROLE

NC261600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry today issued a statement on the occasion of the termination of the UN Emergency Forces operations in the Middle East. The spokesman conveyed the Egyptian Government's thanks and appreciation to the UN Emergency Forces for performing its mission in the best manner since it was established in October 1973. He described this mission as consolidating the cease-fire after the October War and supervising the phases of the Israeli withdrawal in implementation of the disengagement agreements of January 1974 and September 1975, which has paved the way for the Egyptian initiative to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement.

The spokesman added that Egypt also conveys its profound thanks and appreciation to the friendly states which had sent contingents to take part in the peacekeeping operations in the Middle East. Egypt affirms its adherence to the UN role in supervising the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and other arrangements that guarantee the security of all parties. Egypt affirms its eagerness to have the United Nations continue its efforts and contribution toward achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The minister of state for foreign affairs has asked Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, to convey the Egyptian Government's stand to the UN secretary general.

ATTEMPTED COUP AGAINST SADDAM HUSAYN REPORTED

JN262155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 26 July--Citing diplomatic Arab sources here, the Italian news agency ANSA reports today that a coup attempt against new Iraqi President Saddam Husayn was foiled in Baghdad last Monday.

Reports say that five members of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and several army officers were arrested. ANSA adds that it seems that the coup was planned by the communist parties, because relations between the communist parties and the Iraqi Ba'th Party have been tense for well over a year.

Dozens of procommunist Iraqi military personnel were executed or jailed because of their activities against the regime.

FUNDS DONATED FOR STEADFASTNESS OF SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN261258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 26 July--Iraq has donated $10 million for steadfastness in southern Lebanon.

This was announced by Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and member of parliament for Tripoli in northern Lebanon, after meeting with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis today.

Ar-Rafi'i added: This sum is in addition to the $17 million Iraq has donated since the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon last year.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SYRIA--Baghdad, 23 July--The minutes of the joint committee stemming from the Iraqi-Syrian agreement on economic cooperation and the organization of bilateral trade were signed today. The minutes provide for exempting the two countries' agricultural and industrial products and natural resources from customs duties, and for increasing the allocations of the Iraqi Trade Center in Damascus and the Syrian Trade Center in Baghdad from 1 million dinars to 2 million dinars. The minutes also state that bilateral trade should be increased to the maximum extent possible. The minutes were signed by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah for the Iraqi side, and by Assistant Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr al-Jammal for the Syrian side. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 23 Jul 79 JN]

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER AL-HALABI PAYS BRIEF VISIT

JN261225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi arrived in Amman today on a short visit to Jordan for talks with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The talks will deal with several issues pertaining to programs that have been drawn up to implement a number of joint Jordanian-Syrian projects. The two prime ministers will also discuss the progress achieved so far by the cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries in the various fields. At noon today, Al-Halabi and Mudar Badran visited the Al-Maqarin dam site in Irbid. They were accompanied by the delegation accompanying the Syrian prime minister, the minister of municipal and rural affairs, the president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the president of the National Planning Council, the governor of Irbid and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

The Syrian delegation is made up of Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning; and Nazim Qaddur, minister of public works and water resources.

The Syrian prime minister was received at Ar-Ramtha border point by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayyub, the president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the president of the National Planning Council, the governor of Irbid, the Syrian ambassador in Amman and the Syrian commercial attache.

Talks With Badran, Departs

JN261926 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] A working session between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi was held at the Maqarin damsite in Irbid Governorate today. Ministers and officials from the two countries were present.

At the beginning of the meeting, Badran welcomed Al-Halabi and the delegation accompanying him. He thanked them for visiting the damsite, a visit that signifies the great importance the Syrian Government attaches to the construction of the Maqarin dam. Badran said that this meeting takes place in accordance with the instructions of the two countries' higher political leadership led by King Husayn and his brother Hafiz al-Asad. The prime minister said that when completed, the Maqarin dam will provide water for about 90 percent of Jordan's population. Badran said that implementation of this great and vital project will serve citizens in both countries and will help to achieve the bilateral march of integration and coordination in various spheres. The prime minister referred to the 1953 agreement between the two countries on utilization of the Yarmuk waters and on electricity. He said that the agreement is based on national goals.

Muhammad 'Ali al-Ahalabi then thanked Badran for giving him the opportunity to visit the Maqarin damsite. He said: We will not withhold [lann nahjuba] a single drop of water from our brothers in Jordan. The two countries' natural resources belong to all citizens in Jordan and Syria. Al-Halabi added: We believe that this is one area which establishes the premise for unity between the two countries.

In his speech, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi paid tribute to King Husayn's national stands and his opposition to all conspiracies aimed against the Palestinian cause and Arab issues. Al-Halabi said: Jordan's stand and its steadfastness is a support for Syria and the Arab nation. Al-Halabi added: Such bilateral meetings will continue to achieve the two fraternal countries' goals and aspirations.

During the working session, the Jordanian and Syrian sides were briefed by the technicians supervising work on the dam and on methods to accelerate the dam's completion. Badran and Al-Halabi went on an inspection tour of the damsite, the (?tunnel) area in Al-Hammah and Al-'Adasiyah, and housing projects in Ash-Shunah ash-Shamaliyah. Also during the meeting, the two sides discussed a number of issues related to programs for implementing Jordanian-Syrian projects. They reviewed the steps that have been achieved as a result of bilateral cooperation and coordination in various spheres.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by the minister of municipal and rural affairs, the director of the Jordan Valley Authority, the chairman of the National Planning Council and the governor of Irbid; and on the Syrian side by the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, the minister of state for planning, the minister of public works and water resources and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Al-Halabi and the delegation accompanying him left Ar-Ramtha for Damascus this evening at the end of a 1-day visit to Irbid Governorate. He was seen off by Mudar Badran and a number of officials.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KING HUSAYN

JN261635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] At Al-Hashimiyah this afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. During the meeting they discussed developments in the Arab situation, current Arab issues and ways of supporting the Arab league and developing its various institutions and departments so that it can perform its pan-Arab role in serving Arab interests and aspirations. The meeting was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and Assistant Arab League Secretary General As-S'ad al-As'ad.

Klibi arrived in Amman today on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. Upon arrival he stated that his visit to Jordan is part of a tour of several Arab countries undertaken to discuss the Arab League's organizational structure. He said that he and high-ranking Jordanian officials will discuss issues of interest to the Arab League and other Arab issues, particularly the issue of southern Lebanon. Klibi added that he is currently reviewing previous departments within the Arab League in order to reorganize them in a manner that will best meet the current situation, particularly after the Arab League headquarters' transfer from Cairo to Tunis. Klibi was met by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the Foreign Ministry secretary general.

VOL REPORTS INCIDENT INVOLVING ZUHAYR MUHSIN'S BROTHER

NC261550 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Details have become known about an armed incident which almost took place at Beirut International Airport yesterday involving the Lebanese Army and armed Palestinian elements. The incident would have occured had the prime minister and the specialized commands not intervened at the appropriate time.

Zuhayr Muhsin's brother, who has about to depart for Paris yesterday, arrived at Beirut International Airport accompanied by armed Palestinians who tried to enter the airport lounge with their weapons. When army elements tried to prevent their armed entry they left the airport and returned with a large force and heavy weapons and asked that the army elements that prevented their entry to the airport be surrendered to them, otherwise they threatened to shell the army base at the airport.

The responsible Lebanese officer contracted his command, informed it about the incident and noted that he would be forced to retaliate in an appropriate manner should his base and his soldiers be subjected to an attack.

Prime Minister al-Huss soon intervened. Later, the Palestinians withdrew from the airport.

VOL REPORTS SITUATION TENSE IN BEIRUT

NC262052 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 26 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Since the Death of Zuhayr Muhsin was announced, the western sector of Beirut has been the scene of security disturbances. The communist and leftist parties have called for a general strike tomorrow. Intensive patrols have been making rounds in the western sector.

This evening, Syrian military trucks were seen transporting seven T-62 tanks to 'Alayh. Approximately another 20 trucks were seen carrying soldiers who seemed to be on a high state of alert. In Bhamdun, Syrian soldiers were deployed on both sides of the road in an unusual manner. They closely inspected cars.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondents reported that at 1800 GMT armed groups were seen in the Vendun area near the house of Mr Zuhayr Muhsin. A hail of bullets was continuously heard from that area.

Armed men appeared at 1740 along the junction near the Al-Wardiyah church in Al-Hamra area. They burned tires and rendered the roads unpassable.

A large force of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] entered the Al-Hamra area at 1745 from the Bank of Lebanon Road.

Armed elements also set up a roadblock near the Honda Company, which is situated between the UNESCO and the Hotel Beirut International.

A dispute broke out between Palestinians elements belonging to the rejectionist fronts and elements of the Progressive Socialist Party near the Riviera along the Al-Manarah Road. The clashes intensified after the arrival of reinforcements, leading to 15 casualties who were taken to the American University Hospital.

The ADF also defused a 25-kilogram explosive charge made of highly explosive material which was planted in a barrel near the area in which the Libyan and Moroccan Embassies are located in Bi'r Hasan.

AL-BAYRAQ ON SARKIS' LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

NC261402 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 26 Jul 79 p 2 NC

[Excerpt] The AL-BAYRAQ correspondent has asked Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss about the content of the message which President Sarkis intends to send to President Jimmy Carter.

The prime minister replied: "The message will review our problems--particularly our problem in the south and the circumstances surrounding it. The message will also ask the United States to support Lebanon with all its might and influence."

Al-Huss described President Sarkis' message to President Carter as a new initiative directed straight to "the chief." The prime minister added that this is the first time such an initiative is being taken.

The prime minister further said: President Sarkis will call on the United States to curb Israel's actions particularly in view of the fact that the United States gives Israel its lifeline as well as financial aid and arms. Thus Israel depends on the United States for everything.

The prime minister said that after President Carter receives the letter Lebanon will publicize the letter's contents--which will also be sent to all the Lebanese diplomatic missions abroad and the Lebanese permanent representative at the United Nations. The prime minister added that the message might also be distributed to UN representatives as a historical document and deposited with the United Nations.

PALESTINIANS AGREE TO WITHDRAW FROM SOUTH

JN270742 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jul 79 p 2 JN

[Exclusive to AR-RA'Y]

[Text] Beirut--Knowledgeable sources have disclosed that the Palestinian Resistance Command has in principle accepted the Lebanese authorities' request to withdraw its forces to the north of the Litani River in southern Lebanon. The measure is aimed at avoiding any complications that might emerge as a result of the continued Israeli shelling and raids.

ATTEMPT ON ZUHAYR MUHSIN'S LIFE DENOUNCED

JN261646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For some time, the parties to the Camp David accords have been making repeated threats and statements about certain schemes, which are not confined to the collective extermination of the Palestinian people but are accompanied by talk about a series of assassinations of the leaders of the Palestinian revolution. They believe that liquidation of the leaders will lead to liquidation of the cause.

The criminal assassination attempt against Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin is an extension of the campaign of extermination waged by the Camp David parties against the Palestinian Revolution, its fighting units and its tough leadership.

The treacherous act committed against Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin in France was aimed not only at a Palestinian leader but at a deep-rooted popular stand in the Arab homeland, which rejects compromise of the Arabs' principal cause, the Palestinian cause, and which firmly and stubbornly resists the capitulatory plans that the Camp David parties are trying to impose in the area at the expense of the Arab struggle and Arab rights.

[Words indistinct] the Israeli intelligence service has long been cooperating and coordinating with the Egyptian regime's intelligence service in preparing for such treacherous terrorist operations, in order to implement the decision--made with the (?encouragement) of the United States--to pursue PLO leaders, vanguards and the Palestinian leaders and their fighters.

A few days ago, the terrorist Begin revealed the presence of such a scheme when he announced that there is complete coordination between the Zionists and the Egyptian regime in continuing to deal blows and wage a campaign of assassinations against PLO leaders. Such threats, whether they emanate from Cairo, Tel Aviv or Washington, reveal a state of desperation and bankruptcy, as demonstrated by acts of treachery and assassinations.

There is no doubt that when [words indistinct] treachery and crime against struggler Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin, this act calls on us to face the dangers and challenges that confront the Arab struggle and to resist the Camp David parties' policies and schemes to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the leaders of the Palestinian revolution.

The enemy deludes himself if he believes that this criminal policy will enable him to achieve his settlement goals. This is because terrorism, odium and crime will only lead to the consolidation of the stand opposing the U.S. settlement and to escalation of the resistance against the Camp David parties. This is the path and the response to the crime committed against Zuhyar Muhsin. The scheme to liquidate the Palestinian revolution cannot succeed, whatever crimes and terrorist acts are perpetrated by those who plan and implement this scheme. Indeed, the contrary is true. Such treacherous crimes will only increase our steadfastness and determination to continue our confrontation of and resistance to the Camp David parties and to achieve liberation and victory.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HALABI RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM JORDAN

JN261959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and the delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus at 1915 today at the end of a 1-day visit to Jordan. During his visit, Prime Minister al-Halabi held talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran on programs to implement a number of joint projects.

Al-Halabi, Badran and the delegation accompanying them toured Al-'Adasiyah and Ash-Shunah Ash-Shamaliyah this afternoon and inspected the most important projects in these areas.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN261401 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and by Arab League Assistant Secretary As'ad al-As'ad. Discussions dealt with the Arab League's activities, the general situation in the Arab region, the latest developments in the Arab stand and Syria's role and national responsibilities.

Meeting With Khaddam

JN261402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at noon today. During the meeting, a general review of current Arab issues was conducted and the importance of the Arab League and its role in solving these issues was affirmed. The meeting also dealt with the league's activities in the nonalined summit conference and at upcoming UN sessions.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister affirmed Arab Syria's support for the Arab League, led by its secretary general, in its efforts to serve the Arab cause and to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B ON ATTACK ON PLO OFFICIAL IN FRANCE

LD261310 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 26 Jul (APS)--France is once again the scene of a plot against one of the Palestinian resistance leaders, and once again the court ignores the identity of the criminal, but it is very easy to discern the hands behind this crime which aims in fact to liquidate the Palestinian people and his right for freedom and independence.

The Arabic language daily ASH-SHA'B (the people) expresses consternation for this act aimed at hitting leaders of Palestinian resistance in the dark and from behind, the way cowards operate. Israel has long time ago set a plan to kill heads of Palestinian resistance and has already put it into effect in Beirut, Paris, Rome...

France has been the scene for most plots against Palestinian leaders, and in all the cases the criminals fled away and the dossier closed. But ASH-SHA'B asks where are the security measures? Is France's police unable to discover aggressors and criminals, or is there an alliance and coordination between Zionist intelligence service and Paris?

These plots directed to the liquidation, the menace and intimidation of Palestinian revolution leaders cannot be separated from the imperialist-Zionist plan against the Palestinian entity which goes into effect every day in Lebanon and occupied territories. This plan is also closely linked to Camp David agreement and the separate "peace" treaty in which As-Sadat gave up the Palestinian cause for a tiny piece of Sinai without an effective sovereignty.

Parties of Camp David conspiracy imagine that intimidating the Palestinian people and his leadership will lead to the American solution aimed at spreading As-Sadat's capitulative policy throughout the Middle East.

But the facts prove that these calculations are wrong and do not take into consideration realities of Arabic-Zionist conflict and the forces that influence its current. Adopting the killing system is a proof of the failure of Camp David's parties to impose their solution in the region, and the incapacity of Israel to destroy the Palestinian resistance. The revolution will triumph, ASH-SHA'B adds in conclusion--no matter what.

SUDAN

ECONOMIC COOPERATION MINUTES SIGNED WITH GDR 25 JUL

JN251816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jul--The minutes of the Sudanese-GDR ministerial meeting were signed today. During the 5-day meeting, the two sides discussed means of strengthening economic and trade relations and the possibility of opening new fields of joint cooperation.

The minutes were signed by Sudanese Minister for Cooperation, Commerce and Supply Ahmad Salim Ahmad, and on behalf of the GDR by Mr Schumann, the GDR foreign trade deputy minister [name and title as received].

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE REPLACES SSR POLITBURO MEMBER

JN261029 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 26 July--President Numayri has issued a decree relieving (Clement Ampuru) former Regional People's Assembly speaker, from his post as member of the SSU Central Committee Politburo. President Numayri has appointed (Azaya Lolank) as speaker of the Regional People's Assembly.

TUNISIA

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER ARRIVES 24 JUL

JN241424 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 24 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday Fatah Central Committee member Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] arrived in Tunis on a visit of several days at the invitation of the Destourian Socialist Party.

Upon his arrival, Abu Mazin told reporters that he will brief Tunisian officials on the latest Middle East developments and the Palestinian issue in particular.

Meeting With Fitouri

LD242240 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri today met with Abu Mazin, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement. The meeting touched on the results of the OAU summit conference, the Palestinian issue and the difficulties and pressures confronting the struggle of the Palestinian people. The talks also dealt with Arab programs which make it possible to remove these pressures and strengthen the Arab position toward this issue and with the possibility of developing Palestinian-European relations, and particularly the results of the recent visit of Yasir 'Arafat to Vienna and his meeting with Chancellor Kreisky and Herr Willy Brandt.

Abu Mazin added that he talked with the Tunisian foreign minister about the attitude of the Arab League in its new format toward the Palestinians. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry General Secretary at-Tayyib as-Sahbani and PLO representative in Tunis Hasan Bal'awi.

SOMALI PRESIDENT LEAVES AFTER 24-HOUR STOPOVER

LD262056 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The president of Somalia, Mohamed Siad Barre, left Tunisia at 1830 after a 24-hour stopover on his way home. He was seen off by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and Protocol Director Abdelmajid Qarwi.

UN OBSERVERS TAKE UP UNEF POSITIONS IN SINAI

TA262007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Last night 120 UN observers took positions at the barricades evacuated by UNEF in the entrances to the buffer zone separating the IDF and the Egyptian Army. The observers intend to adhere to the directives they received from New York and carry out all the missions formerly carried out by UNEF.

Prior to that, the observers' headquarters announced that its representatives would appear on Monday morning for the regular biweekly meeting with IDF officers to carry out the supervision of forces reduction in the territories.

Our military correspondent 'Amiran Nir has learned that it was decided, at a discussion senior IDF elements held today, that the IDF forces in the Sinai would not cooperate with the observers and would in fact disregard them, even though the Israeli-Egyptian interim agreement--which states that no one is to enter the buffer zone--would be honored. If no contrary decision is made before Monday morning, the supervisory patrol over the reduction of the forces will not take place for the first time since the interim agreement was signed in 1975. Our correspondent has also learned that the Egyptians are cooperating with the UN observers as a continuation of its cooperation with UNEF, whose mandate expired yesterday. Approximately 4,000 UNEF soldiers have now received an order to defend themselves only and wait for evacuation orders from the Sinai.

BURG CRITICIZES 'BALANCED' U.S. AUTONOMY POSITION

TA270740 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[By Alan Elsner]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is also the chairman of the Israeli team in the autonomy negotiations, yesterday launched an attack on the U.S. role in the current round of peace talks.

Addressing the Yahdav 79 Qeren Hayesod Young Leadership Mission, Burg was scathing about Washington's supposedly "balanced" position in the negotiations.

"The U.S. does not stand in the exact mathematical middle between the two sides," he remarked sarcastically. "They differentiate between the holy places and the oily places."

Burg reiterated current government policy to push ahead with Jewish settlement "as fast as possible. It is our conviction that during the next two years we must do everything possible to increase Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria because they are our guarantee that there will be no border in Eretz Yisra'el."

However, Burg also hinted that Israel would show flexibility in the negotiations. "What the Arabs want is too much for us to give and what we are ready to give is not enough for them," he said. "The task of the negotiator is to bridge the gap between the appetite of the Arabs and the readiness of the Israelis."

However, Burg was adamant in his refusal to consider the possibility that autonomy could eventually develop into the nucleus of a Palestinian state. "I was appointed as head of the Israeli team and not the foreign minister or the defense minister because the Israeli Government sees these negotiations as an internal matter," he said.

PERES RETURNS FROM EGYPT, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA261601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Jul 79 TA

[Report on Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres' news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport this afternoon--recorded]

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres returned from Egypt about an hour ago. At a news conference he held at Ben-Gurion Airport Peres said that the Egyptians distinguish between two periods with regard to the UN observers in the Sinai: When Israel is still in the area--in which case the Egyptians do not comprehend Israel's objection to the stationing of the observers--and after Israel's withdrawal from the area--in which case the Egyptians understand that it would not be sufficient to make do with the observers only. Our correspondent Ra'anan Wein bring excerpts from MK Peres' news conference, the first part concerning the UN observers.

[Peres] The issue was discussed at length because it is simply relevant. I wanted to understand Egypt's position, just as the Egyptians wanted to understand what bothers us. The truth is that they do not see any great difficulty with respect to this issue. They distinguish between two periods: The period in which the United Nations will be present and Israel still in the area; and the situation which will be in effect after Israel withdraws from the territories. Regarding the period during which Israel would still remain in the area, they find it difficult to understand why we are in fact objecting to having observers there. On the other hand, they understand very well that after Israel withdraws from the territories, it will not be able to make do with only the observers.

[Wein] Shim'on Peres returned from Egypt pessimistic to a certain extent with respect to the chances that the autonomy problem would be solved within the time alloted to it. However, Peres' general impression was much more positive.

[Peres] The general impression was that the peace process in continuing, that the Egyptian support--both on the leadership level and other levels--is unequivocal; there are no regrets or doubts and they want to proceed. Today, they are perhaps more aware of the difficulties which Israel is facing, mainly in the area of the security problems, the future of the West Bank, the Palestinian problem, yet they, too, are encountering difficulties they have never tasted before in their own country, such as the objection of the Arab world, the isolation in the African world. They not only expect to understand us, but that we understand the difficulties they have as well.

[Wein] The central problem, Peres says, is the Palestinian problem. The Egyptians made it a point to emphasize to Peres that the peace treaty should not remain merely an Egyptian-Israeli document. It is necessary to make progress on the Palestinian issue.

[Peres] I have not encountered orthodoxy on the Palestinian issue, but I certainly met with a determined and urgent desire for progress in the negotiations regarding Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and the Palestinian issue--whether in the autonomy or in any other way. This is what bothers them.

Of course, they discussed the settlements with me, and that this makes things very difficult for them. They had expected several Israeli gestures which have not yet come. All these are things which I hope we will be able to overcome.

KNESSET APPROVES NATIONAL SERVICE AMENDMENT

TA232017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Jul 79 TA

[Text] By a small majority--51 in favor, 46 against and 1 abstention--less than an hour ago the Knesset approved the amendment to the law of national service. The amendment gives the government the authority to decide when the law is to be applied, if at all. The members of the Coalition voted in favor of the amendment, except for most of the democratic faction. Kalman Kahana from Po'ale Agudat Yisra'el also voted in favor.

All members of the opposition voted against it, as well as the democrats, including Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin. Menahem Kohen, Alinement, abstained. Our correspondent points out that 13 of the Coalition members were absent from the voting for various reasons, including those who had expressed their opposition to the law. There were eight members of the opposition missing, including MK's Peres, Meshel and Bar-Lev. Some 30 reservations explained by 30 MK's were rejected, one after the other. The debate over these reservations lasted about 5 hours.

MINISTER LEVI RETURNS FROM REFUGEE CONFERENCE

TA262102 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 26 Jul 79 TA

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 26 July--Very soon, within 2 or 3 weeks, we will receive a group of 200 Vietnamese refugees in Israel and they will be absorbed here like the first two groups. This was said by Housing and Construction Minister David Levi upon his return from Paris this evening.

At the airport the minister said that after he had participated in the UN convention on refugee affairs he left for Paris where he met with the president of the French Senate, with the vice president of the senate, with French parliamentarians and with the secretary of state for environment and housing conditions, Marcel Cavaille, whom he invited to come to Israel.

Asked about Israeli-French relations, Minister Levi said the relations between the two countries should be strengthened. "I found a friendly atmosphere in Paris and formed ties with distinguished personages. We must not be on bad terms with France and relations should be strengthened. We must not forget that France is a power in Europe and we have many friends there."

The housing and construction minister said that in the building sphere the French Government agreed that the Israeli Housing Ministry sign an agreement with a large French construction company next month. The representatives of this construction company will visit Israel in mid-August and will conclude a project of building hundreds of housing units in Israel with the Finance and Housing Ministries.

DOCTORS CONCERNED OVER BEGIN'S RESPONSE TO TREATMENT

TA270707 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Jul 79 pp 1,2 TA

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The blockage in one of the veins in the prime minister's brain has not yet dissolved. It has been learned from unofficial sources in Hadassah hospital that Menahem Begin's doctors are concerned that despite treatment the clot in the vein has not dissolved. As long as the blockage exists doctors continue to fear that the clot will move into other veins possibly causing further impairment to his faculties.

AUSTRIAN DAILY CARRIES PERES INTERVIEW AT SOCIALIST MEETING

AU232110 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Text] ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (AZ): Bundeskanzler Kreisky has his own view as to how a peaceful solution in the Middle East should be envisaged. He thinks that the PLO cannot be circumvented. What is your alternative?

Peres: The alternative is negotiations with Jordan. More than half of the Jordanians are Palestinians. The majority of Palestinians are Jordanian citizens. Jordan is a responsible partner. The Palestinians are not acceptable as negotiating partners for three reasons: First, because their charter calls for the annihilation of Israel; second, because of their terror actions against defenseless persons; and third, because the PLO is a coalition of groups which does not function according to majority rule.

The negotiations with Jordan would lead to the establishment of one single state, while the negotiations with the PLO would bring two states, which would compete hotly.

AZ: But there is an old socialist principle which provides for the peoples' right to self-determination. Is it not the Palestinians' own business in which form they wish to constitute their state?

Peres: In the Camp David agreement, the Palestinians were given the right to participate in the shaping of their own future. I ask myself, however, whether self-determination is possible under the threat of a gun. How can we know what the Palestinians really want as long as they are being threatened by the PLO.

AZ: How do you account for the fact that no Palestinian and no Palestinian organization wanted to participate in the autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel?

Peres: They are full of fear and intimidated. The West Bank was under Jordan's rule from 1948-1967 and nobody claimed a change then. And the Palestinians living in Jordan enjoy independence. If parts of the West Bank revert to Jordan, it would also hold true for the Palestinians living there.

AZ: But the majority of the Palestinians, even on the West Bank, look upon the PLO as their representation.

Peres: Even if this were so, I ask you, is Israel expected to commit suicide? If the Palestinians and the PLO aim at Israel's destruction, what are we supposed to do?

AZ: Do you not discern a change in the PLO's attitude? For years they have not openly proclaimed the annihilation of Israel. In an interview which I recently had with 'Arafat, he did not want to have the question raised.

Peres: No, as long as the charter of the PLO is the binding proclamatory concept I cannot see a change. Privately, the PLO people may be polite. But many totalitarian regimes behave that way. They speak two languages; the language which counts is the official one, which also expresses itself in terror.

AZ: There is a kind of war between the Palestinians and the PLO on the one hand and Israel on the other. Would it not be possible for the two belligerent parties to sit down at a table and talk about peace?

Peres: That would be fine if it were possible. But the PLO says in its charter that terrorism is strategy and not practice. The charter does say peace, but peace without Israel. If they say peace they are bluffing. The PLO has the right to bluff, but we have the right not to fall for the bluff.

AZ: There are various views in Israel as to the tackling of the problem of occupied territories. Is the Labor Party against Begin's settlement policy?

Peres: Yes, we have our own policy and we represent it in parliament. We believe that no Israeli settlement should be established in the territories now settled by Arabs.

AZ: Don't you think that the very narrow concept of the Begin government on autonomy of Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is discrediting Egypt's President as-Sadat in the Arab world and might threaten negotiations between Israel and Egypt?

Peres: I would not put it so categorically. I am against Begin's autonomy plans, but even in that plan there is a point to the effect that the Palestinians on the West Bank shall and can go to the polls within five years.

MA'ARIV: FUNDRAISING IN WEST BANK UNDER PLO SPONSORSHIP

TA251451 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jul 79 p 19 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Is the PLO connected in any way with raising funds in Arab countries for East Jerusalem, Judaea and Samaria and isn't there any supervision of the way these funds are used?

This question did not arise in the last few months; the military government has been asking it for over 5 years. The more one discusses it and tries to supply an appropriate answer, the more it increases embarrassment and sharpens the argument in security circles reaching the point where orders are issued to ban mayors and personalities from leaving for Arab countries and bringing funds--be it for development needs or for covering current deficits.

Last week Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman toured Judaea. Replying to the request by Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi to permit his departure for Jordan in order to collect money for his city, the defense minister reiterated what he has said several times in the last 2 years: He was not opposed to assistance from Arab countries on the condition that it be used for the benefit of the population.

The root of the argument in security circles and the source of doubts regarding the ways to use the funds brought from the Arab countries stems from the fact that the military government cannot satisfy the development needs of the cities and villages and it cannot finance the expenditures of welfare institutions in the area.

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan is credited with the declaration that only one government, the Government of Israel, exists in Judaea and Samaria and it is the one responsible for all aspects of life in the area: for the issue of security as well as for employment, education and health services. However, this declaration has never been put to a test for simple reasons: lack of financial means and the need for foreign voluntary organizations and fundraising in the Arab countries.

In the current fiscal year, the military government in Judaea and Samaria has at its disposal 1.4 billion Israeli pounds. More than two-thirds of this sum will be used mainly for education and health services. The rest of the budget is distributed for dozens of other essential activities such as water, agriculture and welfare. At the end of the list there is a small sum earmarked for the development of municipal and other services. This year, the small sum is approximately 24 million Israeli pounds.

Obviously, this sum cannot solve the development problems of the Hebron municipality. If the military administration determines the criteria to distribute this money then the small amount given to one municipality or one village council is not sufficient to begin or end any development project, be it changing the sewage system or paving roads or sidewalks.

Since there is no available budget that would satisfy requirements, the military government decided to condescend and agree to bringing in money from the outside in order to complete old development plans and start new ones. The military government posed one condition: that all the funds be invested in projects that it previously authorized and that it supervise the way these funds are used.

These conditions applied mainly to mayors and the heads of village councils. However, already at the first stages of the fundraising the military government realized that the donators had some conditions of their own which had to be reconciled with those of the military government.

The extent of the gap between what the military government could afford in the last 4 years and what the Arab countries, particularly the Persian Gulf Emirates, offered and granted is reflected in the following figures:

In fiscal year 1974-75 the grants and loans totalled 6 million Israeli pounds out of a budget of some 80 million Israeli pounds. The following year, the grants and loans reached some 9 million Israeli pounds out of a budget of approximately 100 million Israeli pounds. This year, the military government's assistance to local authorities will be about 24 million Israeli pounds.

Confronting these meagre sums are much larger sums received by mayors and heads of village councils from Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. In fiscal year 1975 the scope of assistance the military government knows about reached some 17 million Israeli pounds. Today, the heads of local authorities have at their disposal millions of Israeli pounds in various banks.

According to Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasimi, his city has some 9 million Israeli pounds in a London bank and he is allowed to withdraw any amount the council decides for his city's purposes. Last week, Mayor of Jericho 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Suwayti returned from Amman carrying a credit of 50,000 dinars, which are over 3.5 million Israeli pounds. Mayor of Bayt Sahur Hanna al-Atrash "was permitted" by Jordanian authorities to carry out development plans in his city worth some 2 million Israeli pounds.

This situation, whereby the military government permits the influx of funds from Arab countries, brings up the question: What is the "price" that the donator demands from the donee? The assessment is that all the fundraising in Arab countries, with the exception of Jordan, is under the sponsorship of the PLO.

It is known that a PLO "liaison" accompanied the mayors tours in Libya. This liaison served as an attorney for every mayor, both concerning the authorities and donators of Palestinian extraction. It is also known that a special fundraising campaign was carried out among professionals for the families of prisoners in Judaea and Samaria. The mayors promised to use these funds solely for this purpose.

Another question comes up since there is no supervision over the source of the funds raised in Arab countries: Does the military supervise the use made of the funds brought to Judaea and Samaria? The official claim is: "We keep logs, and we audit them every now and then." However, anyone close to the municipality circles knows that there are sums of money which are never regestered in the logs and are distributed outside the municipalities.

This situation existed before the signing of the Camp David accords and before the implementation of the autonomy plan. It may be assumed that the readiness of the Arab countries to assist the inhabitants of the territories will increase and the military government will remain helpless in view of the reduced resources at its disposal.

The first hint at such a possibility was already given this week in the decisions of the Palestinian socialist council meeting in East Jerusalem. It was stated there that special efforts would be made to expand and improve welfare services. This will continue to be financed by the Arab countries.

If this is indeed the case, the military government will have to revise its policy and the means of control at its disposal in order to assure its supervision over the vast majority of funds coming from outside Israel.

CONSTRUCTION OF SAMARIA ROAD STOPPED BY LACK OF FUNDS

TA191300 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jul 79 p 19 TA

[By Uri Dan]

[Text] The building of the road across Samaria has been stopped because the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Ministry of Defense have not yet allocated a cent for this.

The plan to lay a road across Samaria was first formulated in the Ministry of Defense as far back as when Shim'on Peres headed it. The idea was to guarantee, through a new strategic highway, a speedy and vital link between the coastal plain and the Jordan rift valley settlements, especially in times of emergency.

It was the Likud government which began carrying out what the Alinement government had planned. Detailed decisions were made on this matter by the government and funds were to have been budgeted by the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Ministry of Defense.

However, at a time when the government is talking about plans to establish six Jewish towns in Judaea and Samaria, the two ministries are finding it difficult to implement even the simple decision, agreed upon by all, to lay the road across Samaria.

Because of this, the Ministry of Agriculture has been instructed to set aside funds from its settlement budget to finance the road. To date, about 60 km of this road have been laid.

However, in view of the current pressure to flesh out the settlements in Judaea and Smaaria and to develop them, the building of the strategic road has now stopped and funds are going only to settlements.

PAPER SAYS 'NO FREEDOM WHILE AMERICAN PROPAGANDISTS REMAIN'

ID262018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper has an article under the title: 'The Propaganda Army of the United States Has Remained Intact in Iran.' We read you parts of this article:

Now, we are experiencing this feature of imperialism in Iran. The army barracks and the spy centers of the United States no longer exist in Iran. The flood of 40,000 U.S. and Western experts and technicians no longer exists in Iran. The shah is gone, SAVAK has been destroyed, the naked agents of U.S. policy in Iran have either been executed or have fled the country. However, U.S. presence in Iran can still be felt. Why? Because the American propaganda and press army is still intact in Iran. Those who knowingly or unknowingly used their pens only for the sake of Western interests are still here. There are still many newsmen who breathe in a Western atmosphere. There are still many newspaper writers whose vision has become so distorted they cannot think or write except in the context of Western values.

Those who, on orders from the West, for many years led our young girls and boys toward prostitution, corruption and nihilism are still with us. Those who made our women into dolls in the hands of Western companies are still in our midst. Those who transformed our youth into useless appendices to our society are still with us. Those who for a lifetime were singing our nation to a deep sleep are still with us. Those who try to tart up the ugly face of imperialism with their propaganda are still with us. Those who used to sow the seeds of a spurious love toward the West in the hearts of our innocent children in order to deceive them and keep them ignorant of the frightful realities which exist in the innermost core of Western policies are still with us. Those who tried to recreate our women according to the standards of ZAN-E RUS [TODAY'S WOMAN], a magazine for women under the shah's regime] are still with us. Those who used to propagate the philosophy of meaninglessness, lust and unbridled sexuality among our people are still with us. We know that all this propaganda was purely for the sake of plundering the natural resources of this deprived nation by Western companies. The raison d'etre of such writers and newsmen, whether they know it or not, whether they want it or not, is to safeguard the interests of the imperialist countries, or in the words of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, it is to "safeguard the vital interests of the United States and the West."

As long as this wretched propaganda army is busy in Iran, the United States has no need to use force or dispatch its military forces to our country. History has proved that the U.S. press and propaganda army is much more effective than its military army in maintaining Western interests. It is natural that this propaganda army receives the full support of the West. In order to give a popular appearance to thses elements who are leading the people to the slaughter-house of oppression and tyranny, sometimes they use (?deceptive slogans).

This is how we understand why, for instance, Daryush Homayun, famous spy of international Zionism, [former editor of AYANDEGAN] instead of establishing a purely espionage organization, founded a newspaper [AYANDEGAN was not founded by Daryush Homayun; he bought it from its previous owner] in Iran. Today, this newspaper is the bastard child of the same immoral seeds, and this unholy child is now known as the voice of freedom. We also see that the head of the writers' syndicate has been discovered to be a Freemason. We also see that the most enlightened writer in this vast press and propaganda army was formerly a panegyrist of the shah who today, because of the exigencies of the day, has acquired strong leftist leanings.

Each day he conveys the same old message of his former masters to the people. Why? Because imperialism has fixed its gaze upon Marxism and reactionary nationalism as its two trump cards in Iran in order to destroy the Islamic revolution. Attacks made by the American propaganda army on the radio and television organization, by those who have achieved the highest distinctions (?in the school of treachery), have to some extent come into the open. They have also started to attack the struggling Islamic newspapers, the forward-marching Islamic leadership, Islamic values, the Islamic masses and the views of the Islamic nation. At the same time, the same propaganda army shows it support for the most reactionary elements, extreme Marxists who say either we should come to power or Iran should be destroyed, elements affiliated with the former regime, Westernized individuals and Western-afflicted writers who live at the behest of the West. All this clearly demonstrates the antinational and imperialistic nature of this vast propaganda army.

This army is composed of some newspapers which for many years were published under the special favors of his imperial majesty, and which now have either changed their color or their name. This does not include one or two newspapers or magazines, which under pressure from their Muslim proletariat, cannot continue publication on the basis of their previous goals and standards.

One of the special characteristics of America's propaganda army is its skill. The old Persian saying--beware of a cracked wall, a mad dog and a shameless woman--is now incomplete. A fourth category should be added to it, and that is: a castrated intellectual.

In order to destroy the Islamic revolution, the American propaganda army has become the defendant of robbers, persons like Hoveyda, prostitutes who led a whole society towards corruption and brought ruin upon hundreds of families, persons like Pari Bolandeh [a prostitute executed in Tehran recently] and those who do not even know in which part of the world and at which time they are living. They are defending the elite and the plunderers who sucked the blood of the nation. Now, in the name of free-thinking and using Marxist slogans they show concern for such gentlemen, lest their daughters be separated from their boyfriends in school. For such matters they make an unimaginable fuss.

This army works hand in hand with the other U.S. army, the army which distributes money among workers to prevent them from working and to take part in sit-in protests. It publishes a few photographs of the events of 8 September in Sanadaj and presents them as photographs of slaughters of people by the Islamic army. They set fire to farms. They create fire and blood in Sanandaj, Khorramshahr, Naqadeh, Gonbad, Sero and Marivan. At the same time, they constantly announce: We are democratic, we are sacrificing ourselves for the masses, we are progressive, we are not at all fond of America.

In brief, as long as America's propaganda army still exists in Iran we will not achieve freedom.

ZAHEDI ACCUSED OF FOMENTING TROUBLE ON IRAQI BORDER

LD262225 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's afternoon paper ETTELA'AT reports on a warning by the prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, on interference in the country's affairs.

The paper also reports that the former Iranian ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi, is residing in the border region of Iran and Iraq. The paper said that Zahedi, together with one of the generals of the deposed shah's regime, Palizban, entered the area with over $2 billion and has engaged in anti-Iranian revolutionary activities.

PAPER CITES SPECULATION ON REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

LD261517 [Editorial report LD] Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 23 July 1979 carries on page 12 two reports relating to the attempt to end the situation of dyarchy in Iran by allowing five members of Ayatollah Khomeyni's Revolutionary Council to join the government and five members of the government to join the council.

AYANDEGAN notes that although Prime Minister Bazargan named the Revolutionary Council members who are joining the government, the identities of ministers joining the council have not been divulged, which has given rise to speculation. The paper continues:

"It is most probable that Dr Minachi, minister of national guidance; Hashem Sabbaghian, minister of the interior; Engineer Katira'i, minister of housing and urban construction; and Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister and government spokesman, are among the new members of the Revolutionary Council. As to the fifth member, widespread speculation is that it will be Dr Yadollah Sawabi, minister of state without portfolio, although some think it will be Daryush Foruhar, minister of labor and social affairs.

Engineer Katira'i and Daryush Foruhar are reported as refusing to comment on whether they will be members of the council on the grounds that "the Revolutionary Council is a secret commision," a stand echoed by government spokesman Tabataba'i in an interview with the paper in which he refused to confirm or deny anything as to the identities of council members.

Replying to a question on whether amalgamation of the government and the Revolutionary Council means that the council's decisions can now be considered those of the government and vice versa, Tabataba'i said, "I hope so."

BODY REPRESENTING BAKHTIARIS IN TEHRAN FORMED

LD261329 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 22 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] The association of Bakhtiaris resident in Tehran has issued a statement announcing their existence as an entity. The statement, which mentions Bakhtiari associations and organizations in cities in Khuzestan, includes the following:

"At the request of these communities [in Khuzestan] and because of eagerness and attachment on the part of the Bakhtiaris residing in Tehran, an association of Bakhtiaris residing in Tehran has been formed, and its existence as an entity and its official status is hereby announced.

"Functioning as a link with other organizations and societies which enjoy the support of the human force of 3 million Bakhtairis, it is hoped that this society will succeed in playing well, its noble, human and Iranian role as a section of the genuine, firm and powerful guardians of the Unity of the great and sacred homeland of Iran. Long live Iran, and may the vigilant warriors of the Bakhtiaris stand with heads held high."

TUDEH PARTY PROTESTS GOVERNMENT INACTION ON ATTACKS ON PARTY OFFICES

LD261349 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 24 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report incorporating apparent text of Tudeh Party open letter: "Warning in open letter to prime minister"]

[Text] In an open letter to the prime minister referring to recent attacks on its offices the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran has warned that unpleasant consequences resulting from further provocations will be the responsibility both of those who perpetrate them and the authorities who do not prevent them.

The Tudeh Party has persistently demanded that something should be done to protect the security of its offices.

This is the text of the letter, which was sent to the prosecutor of the Revolutionary Courts and to the head of the imam's Central Committee, as well as to the prime minister:

You are certainly aware that for some time suspicious elements have been carrying out attacks on centers of the Tudeh Party of Iran, on the offices of MARDOM, our party's central organ, and on bookshops and newsstands in the provinces selling our publications. These attacks have been accompanied by insulting slogans and window-smashing, resulting in financial loss. Even the money in the bookshops and at the bookstands was taken.

In the last few days there has been an intensification of these attacks by suspicious elements. The latest example is the attack at Ibn Babuyeh on 23 Tir 1358 [14 July] on the march by members and supporters of the Tudeh Party of Iran which took place in commemoration of the anniversary of the martyrs of 31 Tir 1358 [22 July] the audacity of these suspicious elements went so far that they gathered outside the office of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran and the MARDOM offices in Tehran and began chanting insulting slogans and making defamatory and provocative speeches against our party, for a while obstructing access to the Central Committee office and the MARDOM offices.

In all these cases, party officials informed the responsible government authorities and the committees of what was happening and asked for the matter to be investigated. While responsible government authorities and the committees expressed regret at the incidents and decried these counterrevolutionary activities, it is most regrettable and astonishing that nothing was done to prevent them from happening.

In our view, these provocations, which are certainly supported by counterrevolution, are only aimed at intensifying division between genuine revolutionary forces and ultimately weakening the revolution, opening the way for counterrevolution. The inattention and negligence on the part of the responsible government authorities and the committees in taking serious, decisive and urgent steps to prevent these counter-revolutionary activities, whether deliberately and knowingly or otherwise, serves only to encourage the counterrevolution to pursue and intensify its antirevolutionary activity.

It is only the vigilance, imperturbability and discipline of our party's members and supporters which has prevented the suspicious elements' incitements and subversion from turning into clashes and catastrophe.

Relying on the fundamental and revolutionary line pursued by the party, they do not want and will not allow the suspicious and counterrevolutionary elements to have any pretext enabling them to realize their shameful goals.

However, we warn you that the responsibility for the unpleasant consequences which might arise as a result of the continuation of these provocations and counterrevolutionary activities lies both with those who perpetuate them and with the government authorities who do not prevent them. We strongly demand that you decisively and without delay do whatever is necessary to prevent a repetition of these provocations and to protect the security of party centers and MARDOM offices and the lives of members and officials of our party. We ask all genuine revolutionary forces, parties, organizations, factions and national democratic and progressive figures to protest against these counterrevolutionary activities and provocations and to reveal who the perpetrators are. We firmly believe that the united popular front of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces can neutralize the various plots and incitements of counterrevolution.

In conclusion, we note that anyone acquainted with contemporary Iranian history, which is associated with the history of the Tudeh Party of Iran, knows that no one is able by means of any force or strategy to stop the Tudeh Party of Iran in its struggle against imperialism and reaction or in the fight for the progress, freedom and independence of our homeland.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S REGIONAL POLICY

LD262121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI writes today:

Western Iran today abounds with incidents. Counterrevolution has chosen the most sensitive region in our dear homeland to hatch its plots. Iran's oil in the south is like a heart which pumps blood to the body of Iran. Khuzestan and Kordestan, because of their ethnic make-up of Arabs, Persians, Azarbayjani Turks and Kurds, are areas where one could sow discord and differences. Every day that passes, the intensity of the crisis is further exacerbated. A cursory look at these regions after the revolution suffices to prove our claim. Only yesterday six gendarmerie posts were disarmed in West Azarbayjan.

The government's past policy in these regions will no longer bear fruit: A revolutionary step should be taken: To save the revolution and the homeland requires a decisive resolve. The counterrevolutionaries should be tried openly in the Revolutionary Courts and their just punishment meted out. The government should no longer give in to false rumors and noise and din. The psychological war waged from the very inception of the revolution against our Islamic revolution, whether from Iran or from outside Iran, should not produce the smallest effect on the will of the government to establish security and tranquillity in Iran.

TURKISH PAPER: 11 ZONES IN NORTHWEST UNDER KURDISH CONTROL

NC270900 Paris AFP in English 0828 GMT 27 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Ankara, July 27 (AFP)--Eleven zones in northwest Iran are under Kurdish control following the withdrawal of the 64th regiment sent in by the Tehran government, the Turkish daily HURRIYET reported today.

Quoting a local news agency, the paper said Kurdish tribesmen had launched a three-pronged offensive and surrounded the town of Rezaiyeh. They were holding hostage 20 Iranian officers, five of high rank, the report said.

Meanwhile, two Kurdish autonomy movements were reported to have failed to reach agreement on a possible joint strategy.

Representatives of the National Union of Kurdistan and the provisional leadership of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party had been meeting in Mahabad, political stronghold of the Kurdish movement in northwest Iran, the paper said.

INA REPORTS THREAT BY MARIVAN ISLAMIC COUNCIL

JN261130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 26 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 26 July--The Provisional Islamic Council of Marivan has threatened that Marivan citizens will seek political asylum in foreign countries if their problem is not solved. In a cable to Iranian officials published in the newspaper AYANDEGAN today, the Provisional Islamic Council said that the government delegation sent by Tehran to discuss the issue had bad intentions concerning the settlement of the dispute between the people on one side and the army and Islamic Guards on the other, and that instead it worked to increase the possibilities of armed clashes. The cable notes that the Marivan people will not be affected by any pressures and that it would be better for the government to settle the issue quickly.

KHOMEYNI ENVOY SOLVES 'SOME' PROBLEMS AT HOR AIRBASE

LD261222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Hamadan, on the orders of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Abul-Hasan Bani Sadr left for Hamadan yesterday morning in order to investigate the problems and difficulties of the technical staff at the Hor Airbase. He engaged indirect contact with the technicians and solved some of their problems. Yesterday, after the evening prayer, Mr Bani Sadr gave a speech, on Ramadan and the need for unity, in the congregation mosque of that city.

CONVICTED MURDERER EXECUTED IN BABOL

LD261124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Babol ended the trial of Ahmad Sheykhzadeh by sentencing him to death on charges of murder, beating, causing injury and being an accomplice to the killing of Mojahedin. The death sentence was carried out at midnight last night.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARAK POLICE OFFICER EXECUTED

LD261128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Arak, after 2 days of hearings, and open deliberation in the city's Scouts Hall declared Mahmud Yazadni, an Arak police officer, guilty of sowing corruption on earth and sentenced him to death on charges of two instances of murder, beating, injuring and actively taking part in suppressing the Islamic struggles of the people of Arak. The death sentence was carried out at 0100 today.

POLITICAL COALITION PRESENTS CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

LD251449 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Five political groups yesterday issued a statement introducing their 10 candidates for the council of experts. In this important political coalition Jombesh, ASA, JAMA, Jombesh-e Musalmanan Mubarez, the organization of the Mujahedin-e Khalq (crusaders of the people), and many well-known faces appear among the candidates.

Following an invitation by Hasan Sabbaghian, minister of the interior, asking all parties, organizations and fronts to introduce their candidates for the council of experts, they set about preparing lists of candidates. It was foreseen that a number of parties would form coalitions and present their candidates jointly, and this has happened. A coalition was formed by "Jombesh", "Jombesh-e Enqelabiye Mardom-e Musalman"--JAMA, "Jombesh Musalman-e Mubarez", "Sazman-e Eslami-ye Showra"--SAS; and the organization of the Mujahedine-e Khalq for introduction of their candidates, numbering 10 persons, for the council of experts. The letter of introduction for those taking part in the coalition said: "Because the uprising now dictates that the constitution be drafted and compiled as far as possible in conformity with Islamic and national principles, and considering present conditions and the recommendations of the leadership of the Islamic Revolution by Imam Khomeyni concerning the necessity for active participation of all classes in the assembly, we, the parties and groups signing below, hereby present our candidates for participation in the council of experts for consideration of the constitution, and we ask for the support of the noble people of Tehran.

Needless to say, our participation in the elections guarantees their total freedom as regards both the government and the impartiality of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic.

To this end, it is essential that the minimum conditions and rights set out below, which have also been approved by the Ministry of the Interior, once again be brought to the attention of the responsible authorities, and we ask that they be guaranteed:

A. The right to supervise the method of voting, the security of the ballot boxes and the counting of votes.

B. Equal use of radio and television by all parties for electoral broadcasts.

The list of all candidates follows:

1) Ayatollah Taleqani (if he accepts); 2) Dr Hasisollah Rayman; 3) Dr Ali Asghar Haj Seyyed Javadi; 4) Mas'ud Rajavi; 5) Dr Kazeh Sami; 6) Eng Ezzatollah Sahabi; 7) (Mrs) Dr Tahereh Safa-Zadeh; 8) Hojjatol-Eslam Dr Ali Ghafuri; 9) Dr Naser Kutuzian; 10) Dr Abdol Karim Lahiji.

KEYHAN EDITOR QUITS IN PROTEST OVER EDITORIAL POLICY

LD240919 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 17 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Following differences of opinion at KEYHAN newspapers yesterday, Assadollah Mobasheri has resigned. The differences were over the presentation of types of news and the printing of critical articles, with Mobasheri warning that if that is how they want to run KEYHAN there will be protests and demonstrations.

Kombiz Farrokhi, assistant to Mobasheri and also his son-in-law, speaking on the subject with AYANDEGAN last night said:

"Irresponsible people are coming and meddling in affairs. They utter threats and say 'don't print this news' or 'don't print that magazine' or 'print this'. It is not possible to continue to work under such conditions, so yesterday heated discussions took place, and these irresponsible people came and created a nuisance, preventing us from working. They even threatened that they would start demonstrations within the organization again."

The assistant editor added: "During yesterday's disturbances, Shaykh Hadi was present and uttered threats, and in the end the situation got so bad that Mobasheri, addressing Shaykh Hadi, said: "You are totally unqualified to do anything."

During the disturbances it was announced that Mobasheri, who had come to 'save' KEYHAN two weeks before, had left in protest.

Late last night Mohammad Boluri, a veteran KEYHAN journalist told AYANDEGAN:

"The workers and the staff at KEYHAN are aware of the plot being hatched against KEYHAN. So last night a group of them came to the editorial office and declared their support for Mobasheri and the editorial board members.

Boluri said: "Mobasheri has resigned and left KEYHAN. An announcement on this matter, to be signed by the workers and staff of KEYHAN, will be published."

AYANDEGAN obtained information that this announcement by the journalists, workers and staff of the organization was to have been read out to Mobasheri last night and subsequently published, but Mobasheri still had not officially clarified his position by 2300 last night.

AYANDEGAN OFFICES IN KHORRAMSHAHR, ABADAN ATTACKED

LD240903 [Editorial report LD] Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 17 July 1979 front-pages a 700-word unattributed report on 16 July attacks by "crowds from Khorramshahr and Abadan" on the AYANDEGAN local offices in these cities in protest at the newspaper's report of statements by Shaykh Issa Khaqani alleging that the recent grenade explosion in the Khorramshahr mosque was probably not deliberate. AYANDEGAN cites a Khorramshahr Guards official, Naser Jabaruti, as stating that the "deplorable incident was caused by counterrevolutionaries, who threw the grenade" and disputing AYANDEGAN's account of the ensuing protest march: "Nobody was killed at the shaykh's house and the slogans of the protest marchers read 'death to the sowers of dissent,' not 'death to the Arabs' or 'death to the mojahedin.'"

The Abadan attackers also threatened to burn all copies of AYANDEGAN if the paper is distributed in the city again.

The report concludes with a statement by Shaykh Khaqani stating that his account of events was "based on information that the people of Khorramshahr gave me" and condemning "a grenade explosion or any other kind of explosion aimed at injuring any creature" as "an act against humanity."

KHUZESTAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REPLACED

LD241924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Ahvaz, Mr Sattarian, the public prosecutor of Khuzestan's Islamic Revolutionary Court in Ahvaz, has been dismissed from his post and, in accordance with an order issued by Mr Mehdi Hadavi, the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Mr Seyyed Mehdi Tavassoli has been appointed to the post of the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor of Ahvaz. The report indicates that the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Ahvaz will actively continue its work as of today.

TEHRAN REPORTS EXECUTION OF THREE PERSONS 26 JULY

LD260734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At dawn today, 26 July 1979, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Abadan/Khorramshahr considered the files of seven accused persons--counterrevolutionaries, those sowing corruption on earth and wagers of war against God--and issued and implemented the following verdicts:

Esaleh Qadiravi, charged with rising against the Iranian Islamic Republic, was executed.
'Abdolhoseyn Rashedi, charged with rising against the Iranian Islamic Republic and participating in blowing of the Mahshahr gas pipeline, was executed.
Mrs Khorshid Safari, charged with spreading prostitution and misleading young women and girls, was executed.
Ja'far Qayyem, Malek Zobidavi, Jabbar Zobidavi and Mahmud Afsaran, charged with counterrevolutionary activities, were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.
[Signed] Islamic Revolution Judiciary of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Three Narcotics Smugglers Executed

LD260742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Hamadan Islamic Revolutionary Court considered the files of three narcotics smugglers named Hoseyn Razmkhah, Gholamreza Razmkhah and Mohammad Reza Homayunfar, recognized them as persons sowing corruption on earth and sentenced them to death. The death sentences were carried out at 0200 today.

INA: ARAB GROUP CONDEMNS EXECUTIONS IN AHVAZ

JN251203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 25 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 25 July--The political organization of the Arab people in Ahvaz has condemned executions of Arab youths there.

In a statement published in a number of papers today, the organization said that four youths were executed yesterday without trial and without having the right to defend themselves. The youths were accused of planting bombs and plotting against the Islamic revolution. The statement said that so far 17 youths have been executed merely because they asked for the rights for which they had been tortured in cells during the Pahlavi regime. The organization appealed to all peoples and progressive forces to intervene to stop these executions and put an end to the police state in the area.

In another statement, the organization said it is working to achieve the national rights of the Arab people within the framework of a unified, free, and democratic Iran that would insure equality to all peoples and minorities.

The statement warned against the mounting influence of world imperialism which is cooperating with the reactionary and feudalist forces and all chauvinist elements who fear the Iranian peoples' vigilance.

GENDARMERIE MAKE SUBSTANTIAL ARMS DISCOVERIES IN KHUZESTAN

LD251310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, gendarmerie officers in Andimeshk, Khuzestan province, while searching a suspected minibus, recovered 13 Kalishnikov rifles, 22 magazines and 982 rounds of ammunition.

The gendarmerie agents of Bandar 'Abbas, while searching a Zhiyan car, have recovered 5 illegal weapons and 170 rounds of ammunition. In Khorasan and Baluchestan, gendarmerie agents also succeeded in uncovering 15 combat weapons and 8,205 rounds of ammunition.

AMOL MAJOR EXECUTED FOR TWO KILLINGS

LD250842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution court of Amol has ended the trial of Maj Iraj Zolfaghari, the chief of police of Amol city. He was sentenced to death on charges of killing two of Amol's martyrs, beating and injuring people and insulting religious sanctities. The death sentence was carried out at 2000 last night.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO BUSHEHR, BORAZJAN CUT OFF

LD251658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following some disruption in the national grid, this morning the electricity supply to the cities of Bushehr and Borazjan was cut off. Administrative and commercial activities in these two cities came to a standstill.

According to the report of the PARS correspondent, the cutting off of the electricity supply from the national grid in these two cities, especially in light of the severe heat in the area, has created many problems for inhabitants of Bushehr and Borazjan. and the government departments and banks are only doing about half their work.

KERMANSHAH GENDARMERIE CHIEF PROMISES PUNISHMENT FOR ARSONISTS

ID251700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The commander of Kermanshah's regional gendarmerie, interviewed by a PARS correspondent yesterday, said: Counterrevolutionaries and those who set fire to harvested crops and farms will be prosecuted severely; after their arrest, they will be handed to Islamic Revolutionary Courts and the Justice Department for punishment in accordance with the law. He referred to 18 instances of arson involving harvests and farms and said: Thanks to the vigilance shown by gendarmerie officials, the mojahedin and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in various parts of Kermanshah province, harvest fires have been reduced, and we have arrested 50 persons and counterrevolutionaries.

On the subject of armed clashes in the rural areas, the commander of Kermanshah's regional gendarmerie said: Our efforts are aimed at putting a distance between armed individuals and the sites of clashes.

Regarding disarmament in the rural areas, the commander of the Kermanshah's regional gendarmerie said: A tremendous effort has been made to achieve disarmament, and with the cooperation of the people, there is a hope that this measure can be effected in a satisfactory manner.

SUSPECTED FORGHAN GROUP MEMBERS ARRESTED

ID251306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tuyserkan Islamic Revolutionary Guards last night chased a Zhiyan car and arrested the occupants, who carried pamphlets, including a large number relating to the Forghan group [reportedly responsible for recent assassination attempts in Tehran] and a plan relating to the activities of this group. The people, who have identified themselves with pseudonyms, have been handed over to the Hamadan Guards of the Islamic revolution together with their files.

NAQADEH DETAINEES RELEASED, INTERVIEWED

ID261853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, four members of the political wing of the Revolutionary Guards Corps [pasdaran-e sepah-e enqelab], who had been serving in the provincial city of Naqadeh and were taken hostage by a group of armed members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan near the city of Mahabad on Sunday, were released yesterday morning.

In a radio interview at noon today, which was held at the radio and television center in Urumiyeh, two of these guards described the manner in which they were arrested and with a logical argument they condemned this step by the Democratic Party of Kordestan. The hostages said: This action to which we were subjected and which took place without any reason whatsoever will lead to increasing unrest, rioting and kidnapings in the sensitive region in the southern part of West Azarbayjan. The released individuals also said that during their detention they were subjected to the worst physical assault and verbal abuse.

AFGHANISTAN

CHINA, PAKISTAN ASKED TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFFS

BK270154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jul (AFP)--Afghanistan has asked the United States, China and Pakistan to reduce the size of their embassy staffs in Kabul, according to a reliable source here. The request, contained in a note sent to the ambassadors here of the three nations three days ago, followed the U.S. decision to evacuate the wives and children of American diplomats in Afghanistan because of the tension in the country resulting from the Moslem insurgency against the left-wing government. The U.S., China and Pakistan are the countries most often accused by Kabul and Moscow, which backs President Nur Mohammad Taraki's regime, of supporting the rebellion.

According to the source, the diplomatic note said the government had learned that a certain number of foreign governments had reinforced their missions here since the April 27, 1978 revolution which brought President Taraki to power. It asked that diplomats who had arrived in Kabul since the revolution be recalled. The note did not specify the precise limit it wanted placed on the number of diplomats in each embassy. However, it said wanted the size of foreign missions to be "proportionate" to the amount of aid each country granted to Afghanistan, the source said. The note said Kabul itself only maintained a small embassy in certain countries and the rules of "diplomatic reciprocity" required these countries to keep similarly small missions in Afghanistan.

Observers here believed that the note reflected anger at the U.S. evacuation decision. They said other embassies, particularly those of European Economic Community (EEC) member states which decided not to follow the American example, had not received notes. The EEC members, at a meeting after the U.S. decision was announced, decided that embassy families could leave if they wish to but there would be no compulsory evacuation.

But some observers said the note could mark the beginning of the end of all Western presence in the country which had many American and European experts and advisers before the revolution. Since then the Taraki government has turned more and more to the Soviet Union for help.

The U.S. suspended all non-food aid to Afghanistan after the killing of Ambassador Aldolph Dubs in Kabul last February.

Meanwhile informed sources here said Afghan forces, backed by Soviet military advisers, had managed to push back Moslem rebels who succeeded for a time in occupying part of the air base at Begram, 60 kms (35 miles) north of Kabul, the biggest military base in the country.

The sources that fighting around Begram and in the neighboring Panchir Valley had diminished.

PRIME MINISTER AMIN LASHES OUT AT UK, IRAN

BK261647 Kabul TIMES in English 2 Jul 79 pp 1-3 BK

[Excerpts] Following is the speech delivered by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's democratic Party of Afghanistan and first minister, to the ulemas, elders and representatives of the various tribes of Bajawor [date not given]:

My most dear friends: Now your brothers and your sons have the honor to follow the lead of your fathers and forefathers. Your fathers and forefathers protected the country against the British and forced the British to flee away. They wiped out the agents and laborers of the British from the country and transferred the power to the toilers. When the British brought their agent to Afghanistan they established him here and said that so far infidelity was here and now Islam came because here came the British agent. Now you see the then British knew Islam, and that is why their agent came into power in Afghanistan. If the agents of the British have power and discretion in Afghanistan, then they say that Islam is very well in Afghanistan. But if liberators, lovers of land, and the servants of the people hold power for their people and for their toilers, they say that Islam is in danger because the British disappeared. They tell us we are against Shi'ites. Therefore, the spongers and parasites of Iran, fanatic elders or lords of Iran raise their voice that for God sake they killed Shi'ites in Afghanistan and they have beaten Shi'ites in Afghanistan. We say that as all the people of Afghanistan stood up against the British and shattered the British Empire and eliminated the representatives of British and drove away the British agents who had come here from one direction and raised false voices here now the valorous people of Afghanistan also stand against these British agents who now come from Iran. Here in Afghanistan whoever may be whether Shi'ite or Sunni, whether Hanbaly, Maliki, Shafiee or Hanafi, whoever live in Afghanistan, whether Hindu or Moslem give hand together patriotically and stand against foreigners and safeguard the workers' regime, protect their country and preserve the honors and zeal of their fathers and forefathers.

The British kill Moslems everyday through Israelis in the holy land which is from the historical point of view the first Qebla (altar) and from sanctity point of view the second Qebla of Moslems. They shed the blood of the sons and women of Moslems, eliminate the aged and force them to escape from their homes and replace them by infidel Israelis. Now they shout for the Moslems of Afghanistan. Is there any greater lie, hypocrisy and greater disgrace than this? They do this in order to bring back their representatives to Afghanistan, bring again their laborers and servants, to bring back Khanism and kingdom again in Afghanistan, and bring back those who would dance at the tune of their drum and greet them. Now the toiling Moslems have the power in their hands and the toiling people have the regime in their hand. Now the toiling people rule and this has broken the heart of the English. The agents of the British come and the agents of the British have no sleep.

Now again we see that our enemies who have fled from Afghanistan have also gathered in London and meet in London and talk openly to their friends in London and are in contact with them and say that they should topple down the Khalqi regime of Afghanistan and that what should be done about the Khalqi regime of Afghanistan. We do not accept made-in-London Moslems. We accept those Moslems who have been born in our country, grown in our country and are living in our country and consider themselves our brothers and make efforts together with us to build the country and have the political power of the country in their hands along with us.

We want to live to full peace with the neighbours and other countries in the region and the world. Anybody who accuses us of aggression and intervention he in fact commits a crime. He tells lies and it is totally an accusation. Such accusations are totally treacherous. We honesty tell you my brothers and dears that we want peace. You should not imagine that we attack others and unleash aggression against others. However, we do not tolerate the aggression of others, we do not accept the attack of others. That we have brotherhood with and interest in the toilers of other countries should not be interpreted as interference. If we have brotherhood with and interest in the toilers of Sind and Punjab it should not be deemed as interference because they are our toiling brothers. Our enemy is common. As the British are their enemy the same way they are our enemy. Likewise, as this parasite is their enemy he is our enemy too. Therefore, our friendship with the toilers of Sind and Punjab and all the toilers of Pakhtuns and Baluchis should not be considered hostility. We know that the toilers of Sind and Punjab have also realized that the revolution of Afghanistan is in their benefit. They also defend our revolution as our Pakhuns and Baluchi brethren and consider our revolution their own revolution and have friendship and brotherhood with us.

In Iran Kurds have risen up and want their rights, Turkmen have risen up and want their rights, Arabs have risen up and want their rights and Baluchis have risen up and want their rights. Therefore, the rulers of Iran should not get angry with us beeause everybody learns from others. Knowledge has no border. Private revolutionary movement has no border. Knowledge is not the private property of anybody in the world. Everybody can make use of knowledge. The waves of revolution and the waves of knowledge and science do not know border and bound, mountain abd wall. It shines everywhere like the rays of sun. Therefore it is our pride that the waves of our revolution, the waves of our movement and the waves of our uprising affect the toilers of Iran. We would be very glad if they learn from us. We are glad that they tell their masters that in Afghanistan every nationality lives freely and calmly with high spirit of brotherhood. Why they don't do so in Iran? They should answer this. Thus why do they attack us? Why do they level accusation against us? We want for all their toilers a brotherly life and brotherhood. Therefore, they have no other alternative except to bring charge against us because they can never say that in Afghanistan there is the regime of workers and peasants. Spongers have been fleeing from Afghanistan. Among them those who had honour, who were patriots, who had love and affection for their country and people stood side with the workers and peasants and said that they would build their country along with their brothers.

But those despotic masters and oppressors who cannot tolerate the government of toilers, workers and peasants and other toilers, and cannot tolerate their power they cannot work for the construction of their country and thus they fled away, went to the enemy and said that infidelity has come into Afghanistan, there is a war of infidelity and Islam. They consider their fall as a war of infidelity and Islam. Thye tell lies, they consider themselves as Moslems, they fled to the arms of British and accepted the lordship of the British and then they call themselves Moslems again. They exert tyranny and then call themselves Moslems. They undermine the right of others and then they call themselves Moslems and call our toiling Moslems infidels who exert no tyranny, build thier country, secure their right and get the result of their labour and have love and brotherhood among themselves. They call themselves Moslems. Who can accept this?

We take pride in our country where there is a war between the toilers and spongers. There is no war of infidelity and Islam here. Here, nobody can get rich on the labour of others. From now on there is no concept of richness and proverty in Afghanistan There will not be such mentality.

BANGLADESH

AGREEMENT WITH PRC TO BE CONCLUDED ON GOODS EXCHANGE

OW212330 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, July 21 (AFP)--Bangladesh and China are to conclude a five-year agreement from 1980 for exchange of goods worth 400 million to 500 million dollars, the national news agency BSS reported tonight.

The decision was reached in talks last week in Beijing between Bangladesh Commerce Minister Saifur Rahman and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Jiang.

Items to be exchanged will include jute, jute goods, leather, cement, pig iron, billets and coal, the agency said.

ORDINANCE ON ACTIVITY PREJUDICIAL TO FOODGRAIN MOVEMENT

BK250835 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 JUL 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh President has promulgated an ordinance called the Foodgrains Supply Prevention of Prejudicial Activity Ordinance 1979. The ordinance provides for punishment of imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine up to 5,000 taka or both for prejudicial activity relating to storage, movement, transhipment, supply and distribution of foodgrains.

The ordinance says if any person engaged or employed in any concern relating to the storage, movement, transshipment, supply and distribution of foodgrains as a worker, employee, contractor or otherwise absents himself from his duty without leave or any reasonable excuse or causes any person either by persuasion or any other manner to remain absent from his duty shall be deemed to have engaged in activity prejudicial to the storage, movement, transshipment, supply and distribution of foodgrains.

Similarly if any person engages in any activity which causes dissatisfaction or interferes with discipline or obstructs the performance of duty by any person shall be deemed to have engaged in such prejudicial activity.

The ordinance adds, if any person instigates theuse of (?criminal) force against any person in employment or does anything which impedes, delays, restricts the transshipment, movement, supply or distribution of foodgrains or makes any false statement or information in this respect shall also be deemed to have engaged in such prejudicial activity.

BRIEFS

CHINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES--A five member Chinese delegation arrived in Dacca yesterday [21 July] on a 3-week study tour. During its stay the delegation, which came here under the Bangladesh-China scientific and technical cooperation agreement, will visit jute growing areas in Mymensingh, Comilla and Kushtia districts. [Text] [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 22 Jul 79 BK]

INDIA

DESAI RESIGNS; CHARAN SINGH ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

BK261257 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1235 GMT 26 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has asked Mr Charan Singh to form a government. A brief Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] communique issued 2 hours ago said that the president has accepted Mr Morarji Desai's resignation and has asked the leader of the Janata-S Congress alliance to form a government.

Mr Charan Singh called on the president a short while ago. The president formally handed over a letter to him inviting him to form a government. The letter says that Mr Charan Singh has the support of more members of the Lok Sabha than Mr Desai. The president has asked Mr Charan Singh to seek a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha as early as possible by the third week of August.

After talks with the president, Mr Charan Singh told newsmen that the new cabinet will be sworn in on Saturday [28 July]. Asked when he is going to announce the names of his Council of Ministers, he said he will do so after the Congress Party has taken a decision [whether to join the cabinet or not], probably tomorrow.

Earlier, at an impromptu news conference at his residence soon after the news broke, the prime minister designate, Mr Charan Singh, said his ministry will be as stable and viable as any. Everything will be all right in the country, he added. About the formation of the ministry, he said he has invited the Congress Party to join the government.

Replying to a question whether the Congress-I will be included in the government, he said the question does not arise. The Congress-I is supporting from outside. Asked if Congress-I had put some conditions in their support, Mr Charan Singh retorted: It is an unmitigated lie and nonsense.

About the programs and policies of his government, he said an attempt would be made to eliminate unemployment and poverty and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Ushering in a healthy, prosperous society will be the objective of the government.

Singh Addresses Supporters

BK270712 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Addressing a large number of supporters at his residence last night, Mr Charan Singh expressed the hope that he will have the skill, courage and integrity to solve people's problems. He said it is not easy to solve the gigantic problems facing the country. He asked leaders and responsible people to be honest in their behavior which affects the common man. In a statement, Mr Charan Singh said no worker of the Janata Party could claim that the Desai government had succeeded in cleansing public life, including the administration, or giving a new hope to the masses. Owing to the lack of understanding and political will on the part of the Janata government's leadership, the country had been brought to the brink of unprecedented economic and administrative chaos. The government had no rapport with the masses, particularly the weaker sections. He also accused Mr Desai of encouraging communal trends because of the imaginary threat to his position from the gathering of villagers in Delhi on the occasion of his birthday in 1977 and in 1978. Mr Charan Singh also said that Mr Desai and his lieutenants sought ways so that the erstwhile BLD [Charan Singh's Bhartiya Lok Dal] was systematically eliminated from power as well as the party.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT HAQ SEEKS OPINIONS ON ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

BK231126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has invited the comments of prominent political leaders on the question of conducting the coming general elections under a system of proportional representation modified to suit the conditions of Pakistan. For this purpose he has circulated among them a paper which spells out a simplified system of proportional representation for adoption by Pakistan.

In a letter addressed to the leaders, the president has asked them to give their comments on the system suggested by him before the 14th of next month.

According to the paper a discussion has been going on in the press for some time past on the system of proportional representation and its advantages as compared to the existing system of elections by a relative majority. In this connection it is pointed out that under the existing system it is possible for an individual polling a minority of the total votes cast to get elected and for a political party to secure many more seats than it would otherwise be entitled to if the proportion of votes actually obtained by it were to be the criteria. This is what actually happened in the 1970 and 1977 elections. On the other hand, it is argued that under the system of proportional representation such an eventuality cannot take place, because a majority of the electorate will always have a majority of the representatives. This will be real democracy as every section of opinion will be represented in the legislature in proportion to its strength in the country.

The paper points out that the existing system of election by a relative majority from single member constituencies suffers from several defects. It results in the choice of men who regard themselves more as representatives of local interests rather than as representatives of the interests of the country as a whole, because of the constituencies being formed on the basis of district. The successful candidate is usually a local, wielding influence in the district. It also tempts legislative majorities for the time being to seek to manipulate for future elections by constructing electoral districts in such a way as to give the majority party more representatives that its voting strength would entitle it to. Again, it may well result in the return of a candidate who is disliked by the bulk of the voters in a constituency. For instance, if a total of 1,000 votes cast in a constituency are divided among four candidates securing 280, 260, 240 and 220 votes respectively, the candidate securing 280 votes will win although the majority--that is, 780 voters--will have gone against him. In other words, a candidate not voted by the majority will represent it against its wishes in the legislature, such an eventuality, says the paper, cannot take place in the system of proportional representation, for under it large groups of voters will not feel that they have gone without any representation or that their wishes have not been taken into consideration in the framing of laws which they will be compelled to obey later.

The paper points out that two commonly known methods of calculation or distribution of votes in a system of proportional representation are the single transferable vote system and the lists system.

But both these systems are, however, complicated and may not be successful where the vast majority of the electorate is illiterate. Even in Europe, these two methods have not been liked. Consequently, in some countries, like the Federal Republic of Germany, a mixed system has been devised under which a certain percentage of seats are filled on the relative majority basis and the rest by proportional representation.

After discussing variations of this system practiced in several countries of the world, the paper suggests that a more simple system can be evolved for Pakistan by borrowing three basic principles of the Federal German system--namely, that 50 percent seats ought to be filled by the relative majority method from single member constituencies, that remaining seats should be filled from party lists, that parties which have failed to secure at least three seats or failed to obtain at least 5 percent of the valid vote cast will not be entitled to participate in the system on proportional representation. Such a system may be found workable in Pakistan without any great difficulty if the 200 general seats to be filled by Muslim voters at the general election for the National Assembly are reduced to 100 constituencies by combining together into a single constituency two adjoining constituencies, each constituency so formed is to return two members--one by relative majority and the other by the lists system. In this way there will be 100 multimember constituencies where the modified proportional representation system can be put into operation without any great difficulty. Each party will file two nomination papers--one in respect of its individual candidate seeking election on the basis of relative majority and the lists placing the candidates of the party according to its own order or preference. The election commission will scrutinize all the nomination papers to see that the candidates nominated in both the lists and individual nominations are duly qualified.

According to the existing procedure there will be a date fixed for withdrawal of nominations and for scrutiny. Thereafter, in view of the fact that the vast majority of the voters are illiterate, the paper suggests that the system followed in the first postwar elections in Germany be adopted, namely, that the voter will cast one vote in favor of the candidate of his choice seeking election on the relative majority basis, but this vote will also be treated as a vote cast simultaneously for the candidate's party. The total votes cast for all candidates of each party throughout the country will then be added together and used as the basis for the distribution of list seats. The quota will be worked by dividing the total number of votes cast in the elections by the total number of seats available on the list basis. The portion to be formed the quota [as heard]. After the entitlement of the parties, the seats so worked out on the basis of this quota, the number of seats secured by each party on the basis of relative majority will then be deduced from there. If any party is found entitled to any more seats it will get them from out of its list in the preference indicated therein. Similarly other parties will also get the seats they are found to be entitled to from their respective lists.

Parties which have failed to secure either three seats throughout the country or polled less than 5 percent of the valid votes cast will not get any seat, but if they have already secured a seat on the basis of relative majority they will retain the same. Similarly, candidates seeking election as independent candidates will also retain any seats secured on the basis of relative majority, but will not be entitled to any list seat.

Parties or individuals will be permitted to enter into combinations or form groups for the purposes of elections. Where they contest the elections as such a group, they will be treated as single political parties and will be treated in its own manner as other political parties. Such a system, the paper says, will be workable in Pakistan and will obviate the defects of the existing system of election by relative majority from single-member constituencies. It will also, by adoption of the three seat and 5 percent of votes cast, eliminate splinter parties. Moreover permission for grouping will eventually eliminate splinter parties.

Proposes General Elections

OW222251 Hong Kong AFP in English 2237 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpt] Islamabad, July 22 (AFP)--Pakistan's military ruler, General Ziaul Haq, today proposed general elections for November 17 under the proportional representation system.

Gen. Zia invited comments from the country's politicians on his proposals, set out in a paper, by August 24.

Pakistan has so far followed the British system of elections. Gen. Zia's proposal would involve redemarcation of constituencies for the 200-member parliament, and possibly amendments to the constitution, which Pakistan's political parties have opposed in the past.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES GROWING RELATIONS WITH DPRK

BK240122 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The federal defense minister, Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur has spoken of the growing friendly relations between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Addressing a function in Rawalpindi this afternoon in connection with the month of world solidarity with the Korean people he said there were close trade, commerce and cultural relations between the two countries. He said the present government was pursuing the policy of nonalinement and supported the freedom struggle of the subjugated people all over the world. He sympathized with the Korean people's struggle to reunify their country and hoped the issue will be settled peacefully through dialog.

The ambassador of the DPRK in his speech said the Korean people were happy over the great success of the Pakistani people in their struggle to consolidate the country's independence.

CODEFENDENTS IN BHUTTO CASE EXECUTED 25 JUL

BK250710 Karachi Domestic Service in URDW 0200 GMT 25 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The remaining four convicts in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case were hanged early this morning.

Two of the convicts, namely Mian Abbas and Sufi Ghulam Mustafa, were hanged in the Rawalpindi District jail, while Arshad Iqbal was hanged at the Lahore Kot Lakhpat jail and Rana Iftiqar at Faisalabad District jail.